FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1850. [NO. 1709.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

ROBINSON & ELDRED'S
New York Circus!

THIS Splendid Establishment, acknowledged by all, when it last passed through this country, to be far superior to any other, has since that period received the addenda of such an amount and variety of talent, as to render all competition vain and fruitless! The Company, as now constituted, is, with the exception of MASTER JAMES and MISS HENRIETTA, and the Proprietors, entirely new; presenting a host of novel, surprising, and entertaining feats, which must be seen to be appreciated and believed.

THE PAVILION

Is indeed the Temple of Momus, the laughter loving God presiding over every Joke, Quirk, Quaddity, and Corruscation of wit and genius, manufactured by his two favorite

Clowns, Rockwell and Peterson.

And while they flog about with liberal humor, abundance of fun and fancy, they pledge themselves to the public never to utter a syllable that can in any way shock the delicacy of the most refined lady.

Considerable fuss has been made by other travelling Circus Companies about their BANDS, but their Music can no more compare with ours, than can their wretched half-starved Horses, "above which the crows are flying, greedy for their lean intendance," compare with the symmetrical, fat, powerful Steeds attached to

The New York Circus.

You have seen the others; on the 7th March see ours, and judge for yourselves.

Mosher's New York Brass Band

challenges the Union in the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to discourse sweet Music from any of the Favorite Operas of the day.

Master James,

Whose unrivalled Horsemanship, when he last appeared before you, was productive of the most thrilling admiration, has since that period arrived at PERFECTION in his noble art, and wins golden opinions from all. At Savannah he was lately presented with a splendid

GOLD WATCH,

as a testimonial of his skill; while at every performance Bouquets and Wreaths are showered by the Ladies at the feet of the little Hero of the Arena.

Miss Henrietta,

The Enchantress of the Circle, is the cynosure of every eye, and has drawn crowds of critics from all parts of the Union to witness her wonderful performances.

Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Rockwell,

And the other Ladies connected with the Establishment, will appear.

All the Riders and Performers.

The Great Baldwin,
IN HIS JUGGLING ACTS.

Foster, the Great Cannon Ball Hurler.

For names and other particulars, see small and large Bills.

EXTRA NOTICE.

We do not drive 20 starved and poverty-stricken Horses in our Band Carriage, hitched together like Falstaff's ragged Regiment, with rags, but we do drive

12 Splendidly Matched Creams,

The Harness being plated with the richest Silver plating.

☞ We will Exhibit at FAYETTEVILLE on ***Thursday, Friday, and Saturday*** Evenings, March 7th, 8th, and 9th. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 7.

On Saturday Afternoon, for the accommodation of Families and children, at ½ past one, there will be a grand performance.

☞ Admission 50 cents—Children and servants half price.

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY.
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

FAMILY SCHOOL.

A FAMILY SCHOOL for Young Ladies under the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, will be opened at their residence, 5 miles from Fayetteville, on the 20th of July next. This place (formerly the summer seat of the Hon. Louis D. Henry,) has always been remarkable for its salubrity. The situation is elevated and beautiful, and the nature of the soil peculiarly favorable to exercise in the open air.

The School is intended to be similar in character to that formerly conducted by Mrs. Hardin, (then Miss Jones) with her mother, the late Mrs. Edward Jones, at Rock Rest, Chatham County.

The number of pupils will be limited. Several having already applied, early applications are requested from others who may desire to place their daughters with us; as otherwise, provision will be made at the opening of the School, for 10 only. The School will be continued at Fayetteville until June next, when we shall remove to the country. Parents and Guardians may place their daughters and wards with us at any time before or after the 20th of July.

Terms:—For Board and Tuition $75 per Session of 5 months, payable in advance. When pupils remain during the vacations, $10 in addition will be charged, making $160 per annum.

For further and more particular information, address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

W. H. HARDIN.

Feb. 25, 1850. 8 3w

Mountain Butter, Irish Planting Potatoes, Seed Oats,

For sale by JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb'y 25, 1850. 8

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the House recently kept by Jno. C. Knight as a Hotel in the town of Rockingham, Richmond County, takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that he is prepared to accommodate the Travelling community cheaply and comfortably. He will be pleased to see the old customers of Mr. Knight, and those who have not heretofore patronised this house, and promises on his part to render their sojourn in the village pleasant and comfortable

He will be pleased to accommodate the members of the Bar, as he has several good offices for their convenience.

JOHN C. McKINON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, } 8-3w
Feb. 25, 1850. }

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of Pensions, and remit as directed. Printed forms furnished to such as desire them gratis. ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1850. 8-4w

STORE HOUSE AND APPURTENANCES
FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my Store House, Warehouse, and Smoke-house at Egypt, to any person who can come well recommended for their capability, integrity, sobriety, and suitable capital to carry on business at a good country Stand. I consider this now one of the best Stands in the State; and after the River is opened, will be the third best Stand on it. It is in the wealthiest neighborhood in the county. There is a commodious Store House, handsomely located, and in as healthy a situation as any in the State, with a well of water in the yard. My Post-office is Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C.

PETER EVANS.

Egypt, Feb. 12, 1850. 8-3m

P. S. In selling goods by Mr. Long 1½ years here, he will not lose $50 by bad debts.

TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Second Instalment of twelve and a half per cent. per share, on the capital stock of the above Company, fell due on the fifteenth of December, 1849.

The Third Instalment, at the same rate, will fall due on the fifteenth of March next.

B. I. HOWZE, Treasurer
C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co.

Pittsborough, Feb. 17, 1850. 8-4w

GEORGE F. BROWN & BRO.
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 4 South Liberty St., Baltimore,

HAVE in Store, and offer for sale, an extensive stock of *genuine and unsophisticated* DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c. &c., to which they particularly call the attention of the trade.

All articles used as Medicine, that are received into our establishment, are guaranteed to be genuine, and of the proper strength and purity.

It is the object of the proprietors to make their establishment one that can be fully relied upon by the Druggist, Physician, and Manufacturer, as a place where genuine and pure articles can at all times be obtained at moderate prices.

The trade in patent preparations now being a very important one throughout the country, the proprietors will keep constantly on hand a supply of the standard preparations of the day, and will in all cases warrant them to be genuine, and will sell at uniformly low prices, so as to make it an object for dealers to order their supplies from them.

Particular attention will be paid to the selection of Essential Oils, and all oils purchased of us will be warranted pure.

We shall at all times keep a stock of genuine Medicines, that the Physician can depend upon—such as select Powders of Rhubarb, Ipecac, Jalap, Scammony, &c. &c.; Genuine Medicinal Cod Liver Oil of warranted purity, Prime Turkey Opium, Quinine, Castor Oil, &c. &c., with a great variety of genuine fine chemicals of English, French, and American.

As the articles in our line of business are easily designated, we respectfully solicit orders by letter, where the purchaser cannot make it convenient to visit our city, promising that the greatest care and attention shall be given to them.

In addition to our stock of Drugs and Medicines, we offer for sale at lowest prices, Linseed Oil, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Druggists Glass Ware, and a large variety of Fancy Perfumery.

Address
GEO. F. BROWN & BRO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
[8-6w] Baltimore, Md

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.

July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent "Henrietta Steam Boat Company,"
Office and Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear, *Person Street.*
Dealer in Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 19, 1850. 7

J. E. TOOMER.
COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }
Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

D. CASHWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER,
Inspector of Lumber and Timber,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan. 3, 1850. 1tf

Dr. J. N. BAIRD,
Of the firm of McKenney & Baird, Dentists,
NORFOLK, VA.,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will be in Fayetteville the third week in March next, for the purpose of tendering his *professional services* to the citizens of that place and vicinity.

☞ All orders left at the Fayetteville Hotel will meet with prompt attention.

Norfolk, Feb. 11, 1850. 6-tf

FOR WILMINGTON.

THE "Henrietta Steam Boat Company" will have a Steamer in readiness to take passengers from this place, (stopping at Elizabeth and Whitehall,) to Wilmington, in time for the Convention, to be held in that place on the second Monday in March next—the 11th day.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Ag't.

Feb'y 18, 1850. 7-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at February Term last, taken Letters of Administration, according to law, on the Estate of Duncan J. McColl, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate are requested to make payment immediately.

W. D. McNEILL, Adm'r.

Bladen county, Feb. 14, 1850.

Valuable NEGROES for Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, in the town of Elizabeth, on Monday the 1st day of April next, SEVEN LIKELY NEGROES, viz: three likely young men, two women, a girl and child. The sale will be upon a credit of 6 months, the purchasers giving their notes and good security.

W. D. McNEILL,
Adm'r of Duncan J. McColl.

Bladen county, Feb. 14, 1850. 7-ts

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,
(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW.)

HAS opened a ***Confectionary Establishment*** on Green Street, next door South of Huske's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with *"Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies."* Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.

January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

RECEIVED, per steamer Evergreen,

A SUPPLY of Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuit; Raisins, in whole, half, and quarter boxes; fresh Figs; soft-shell Almonds; Filberts; English Walnuts and Brazil Nuts; Cinnamon; Mace; Cloves; Legnira, Imperial, young Hyson, and black Teas; Rice; Cheese; Sugar and Coffee; chewing Tobacco; best brand Cigars; Molasses; Mustard; Pepper and Alspice. Also, a beautiful assortment of refined Coffee Sugar, crushed Sugar, and double-refined Loaf Sugar; all of which will be sold low for cash.

CHARLES BANKS.

Feb. 2, 1850. 7-3t

CLARIFIED SUGAR.

WM. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale,
2 Hhds. Clarified Sugar,
15 Hhds. New Crop Molasses, sweet and cheap.
Feb. 16. 7-2m

TO DEBTORS.

WE must remind those who owe us of a former notice, and urge their attention to it. Mr. John Shaw or T. J. Robinson will furnish and attend to the settlement of our accounts till the 1st April next, after which they may be found in the hands of an Attorney.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb. 18, 1850. 7-3w

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE on the South side of Rowan street. Possession given immediately. Apply to

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 11, 1850. 2tf

FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, &c.,
FOR SALE.

I HAVE received a choice lot of Fruit Trees from the Nurseries of Messrs. J. & T. Lindley. This and next month is the time to plant them. I have also a variety of Green House and Hardy Plants, Evergreens, Roses and other shrubs. Hyacinths and Tulips, in pots set for bloom, at 20 to 50 cts. each; Dahlias, 25 to 50 cts. each; Tigridia, 50 cts. per doz., blooms all summer; Chinese Lillies, and other choice bulbs. Strawberries, 50 to 75 cts per 100.

Also, a few bottles of a wash to kill insects on oranges and oleanders.

Flower Pots of all sizes.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 4, 1850. 5-6w

VALUABLE LOT
For sale at Auction.

ON Saturday, March 16th, 1850, will be sold at the Market House, that valuable LOT, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, known as the property of Jas. W. England and Wm. M. Johnson. Terms at sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

Feb'y 1, 1850. 5ts

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION,
Of a Valuable Grist Mill and Water Power.

ON TUESDAY the 5th day of March (being the second day of March County Court,) the Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, the VALUABLE GRIST MILL on Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, formerly known as Anderson's Mill, with 5 acres of Land adjoining, in addition to that covered by the Pond.

This sale must be positive, to settle up the Estate.

R. M. PEARSON, Ex'r
of J. S. Pearson, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1850. 3ts

Executor's Sale of Negroes and Manufacturing Stock.

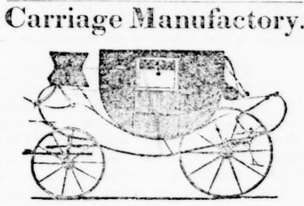
IN addition to the Mill advertised to be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville on Tuesday the 5th day of March next, the Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, at the same time and place,

2 valuable young Negro Men,
One of them a Blacksmith; and
80 Shares ($100 each) **of Stock**
in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. Terms at Sale.

R. M. PEARSON, Ex'r
of J. S. Pearson, dec'd.

Feb. 4, 1850.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

HYSON, Imperial, Oolong TEAS; Jujube Pastes; London Mustard; best Salad Oil; Arrowroot; Farina; Nutmegs; Mace; Cloves; Pepper; Spice; Cinnamon; Cream Tartar; Bi. Carb. Soda; Sal .Eratus; Yeast Powders. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 6tf

To Carpenters and Contractors.

SEALED Proposals will be received until the 1st day of March next, for the erection of a Methodist Church in the town of Cheraw. Dimensions 65 feet long, 41 feet wide, 23 feet in the clear, with galleries, portico, and steeple. For a plan and specifications, apply to

JOHN W. LEAK,
Ch'n of the Building Committee.

Cheraw, Feb. 5, 1850. 6-1m

R. T. LONG'S HOTEL,

Rockingham, Richmond County.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond and adjoining Counties, that he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all persons having business in the town of Rockingham who may be disposed to visit him. From his long experience in the management of a House of Entertainment, and his diligence hitherto in attending to his friends, encourage him to expect a liberal support. While he returns sincere thanks to his old friends, he takes this opportunity to solicit those who have not hitherto patronised him, to give him a trial. He is determined not to be comfortable himself with any thing short of general satisfaction.

R. T. LONG.

Feb. 8, 1850. 6-tf

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed, at the January Term of Richmond County Court, Administrators on the Estate of Col. Graham A. Nicholson, (late of Richmond county,) deceased, hereby give general notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims, will present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

DAN'L B. NICHOLSON,
ALEX'R GRAHAM,
Administrators.

Feb. 12, 1850. 7-3w
[Pr. adv. $1 25.]

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received from New York, a superior article of heavy Harness LEATHER, (oak-tanned.) Likewise, SKIRTING for Saddles; and would be glad to receive orders for any article in his line. He has also received the new article of "Self-Adjusting Pad Tree," patented in 1847. Also, "Denniston's Patent Solid Brass-seated Gig Tree;" and sundry other articles in his line, all of which he will sell as low as his neighbors. The subscriber returns thanks for the patronage hitherto received, and solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Feb. 18, 1850. 7-3w

Laboratory of Thomsonian Botanic Medicines.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
No. 21 South Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE,

HAS the largest Botanic Establishment in the United States, and has always on hand the most complete assortment of pure Botanic Medicines, in bulk or put up in neat ¼ and ½ lb. packages labelled with directions suitable for retailing. Also, the various Tinctures and essential Oils, with a full assortment of Botanic Medical Works. Syringes, &c. &c.

Jan. 18, 1850. 4-6w

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.

WE keep constantly on hand, Williams's Rectified Rye Whiskey, at 75 cents per gallon, not inferior to any article of the sort made in North Carolina. J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 29, 1850. 5-tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTORY.
BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

LIME—ON CONSIGNMENT.

350 CASKS Fresh Thomastown.
R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 8, 1849. 97tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 23, 1849. 91tf

5 HHDS New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

GARDEN SEED.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE has received to-day, a very large supply of GARDEN SEED, of the growth of 1849, consisting in part of

Early white Dutch Turnip,
Cabbage, a great variety,
Peas, Beets, Radish,
Parsnip, Carrots, Celery,
Cucumber, Egg Plant,
Pepper, Tomato, Squash,
Sweet Corn, &c. &c.,

All of the best varieties. Price 5 cts. per paper.

—ALSO—

A supply of *Collard Seed*, of the growth of 1848.

Jan. 28, 1850. 50tf

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For purifying the Blood and for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blies, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

THE Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adopt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold one Quart, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain-springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. Sands: Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure.

Yours very truly, D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true.

For the Consul General of France,
L. BORG, Vice Consul.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received.

Messrs. Sands: A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c. with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it. JOHN GRIGG.

New York, May 10, 1848.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

South Kingston, R. I., Oct. 11, 1847.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: My little daughter, when one year old, was attacked with a scrofulous humor on her face, which soon after extended into her eyes, causing almost total blindness in one of them, and disfiguring her whole face. I employed two physicians to attend her, who exhausted their utmost skill to give her relief, but it all proved useless, and finally one of them remarked to me that he had known of some striking cures effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, and advised me to try it. I obtained one bottle, which she commenced using, and before it was all used up it had effected an entire cure. It is now over four years since she was cured, and there has been no reappearance of the disease, and we are satisfied that it is a perfect cure. It gives me great pleasure to add that I can recommend it to every sufferer from a similar complaint. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore; also by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist. And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P. Johnston; and Druggists generally.

Feb'y 5, 1850. 5-cowGm

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

The following beautiful poem is copied from the National Intelligencer:

PERSEVERENCE.

A swallow in the spring,
Came to our granary, and 'neath the eaves
Essayed to make a nest, and there did bring
Wet earth, and straw, and leaves.

Day after day she toiled
With patient heart; but ere her work was crowned,
Some sad mishap the tiny fabric spoiled,
And dashed it to the ground.

She found the ruin wrought,
But not cast down, forth from the place she flew,
And, with her mate, fresh earth and grasses brought
And built her nest anew.

But scarcely had she placed
The last soft feather on its ample floor,
When wicked hand, or chance, again laid waste,
And wrought the ruin o'er.

But still her heart she kept,
And toiled again; and last night, hearing calls,
I looked, and lo! three little swallows slept
Within the earth-made walls.

What truth is here, O man!
Hath hope been smitten in its early dawn?
Have clouds o'ercast thy purpose, trust or plan?
Have FAITH and struggle on.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

It has been the expectation here, and elsewhere, that the determination, exhibited by the South to resist northern aggression, would have the effect to arrest the progress of anti-slavery fanaticism. It did so to some extent, at first, but it does not now seem that such is to be its permanent effect. There was, a while ago, a strong and decided re-action against the Free-Soil movement, and the Wilmot Proviso, in Congress, and also among the people of the non-slaveholding States. The Wilmot Proviso was defeated in the House by twenty-eight votes, after having been previously sustained by a majority of fifty. The Wilmot Proviso was, for a time, considered as dead; and there is not any danger, that, in *propria persona*, it will be revived. Some disposition towards conciliation was, for a while, manifested by the North. The northern men were as still as mice, while torrents of denunciatory eloquence were poured out against them. But, during the last week, the scene has changed; the vehement speeches now come from the North, not from the Free-Soilers, but "old line" party men of the North. The Northern men now make use of the most inflammatory and menacing, and even insulting language. In this course, they do not pretend to find other justification than that of the assumed threats of the South, which they say are offensive to their constituents, and place them in a mortifying and abased position at home.

So this war of crimination and recrimination, of abuse and sarcasm, and of menace and denunciation, goes on, and waxes hotter and hotter. No wonder members, who have heretofore had hopes of an adjustment, now entertain none at all. If we were promised, on either side, a peaceable separation, it would not be so bad, but, on the contrary, every northern man who speaks now, seizes the war-denouncing trumpet." I may say that of Col. Bissell's speech to-day.

"He blew a blast, so loud and long—
Were ne'er prophetic sounds so full of woe."

Colonel Bissell was a soldier, and a gallant one, in the Mexican war, and it seemed to fall upon him to take up the glove that had been thrown down. His tone was overbearing and contemptuous, and his invective fierce and indignant. He heaped reproaches and taunts upon the South, and very broadly intimated that the majority, if obstructed, would expel the minority who might interrupt the proceedings by a disorganizing movement, such as took place on Monday night. He declared that, if the question was settled, to day, on the terms demanded by the South, the dangers with which we are now surrounded would not be removed—for there was a large party in the South who used the Wilmot Proviso as a mere pretext. His State, he said, contributed nine regiments to the prosecution of the war with Mexico; and, if danger should hang over the Union, Illinois would as promptly send four times the number to the field—to return when the Union was safe, or return no more. The great Northwest had sworn, as he himself now swore, before God, that the Union should be preserved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

There is still a great crowd of strangers in Washington, and the Capitol is every day thronged. The scenes presented there become more and more exciting. The Southern members represent that the excitement at the South is beyond their control, and that they are obliged to act in conformity with it. Hence we shall witness many proceedings of a disorganizing character before the close; our Congress may then, wearied and disgusted, break up in a general row. If they will break up without any violence, it will be well. But it is quite certain that the Session will terminate without the passage of the Appropriation bills, unless, by mere miracle, an adjustment of the pending questions be effected before July.

The two parties are now farther off from any adjustment than they ever were, and every day's discussion increases the excitement.

A Singular Case.—A somewhat singular case has just been tried before the Curcuit Court of Orange Co. It appears that some time ago the wife of Mr. Ebenezer Seeley got a divorce from her husband and subsequently married a lawyer named Crosby. The first husband succeeded in setting aside the divorce on the ground of informality, or want of jurisdiction in the power that granted it, and then sued the second husband for improper intercourse with his wife. The jury gave a verdict of $1100 damages in favor of the plaintiff.—*Poughkeepsie Journal.*

FOREIGN.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

Paris has again been in a state of siege. Louis Napoleon ordered the police to cut down the Liberty Poles which were erected during the Revolution. The people rose in opposition, and protested against it. One hundred thousand troops were ordered out, and the mob were finally dispersed, several being wounded and made prisoners. The City was still under martial law at the latest dates, and quiet, though considerable feeling exists against the President. The French Moniteur supposes that Napoleon wishes to imitate the career of his uncle, and thinks that this is the cause of the disturbance in Paris.

A serious rupture has taken place between the British and Greek Governments, which has resulted in a total suspension of friendly intercourse between them.—The dispute arose in consequence of some disputed claims respecting the Ionian Isles. Five Greek vessels of war were captured by the British squadron, and all Greek merchantmen are prohibited from leaving or entering the Greek ports. The policy of the Greeks is to remain passive until they get the decision of the French and Russian Cabinets on the matter in dispute.

"Something New."—Under this head, a Connecticut genius advertises a patent *"Bed-clasp,* for the purpose of preventing children or adults while in bed from unintentionally uncovering themselves." As a distinguished statesman observed, touching a different sort of "annexation," we shall "be glad to see it." "Kicking the kiver off," says the Boston Post, has long been a crying evil in the best regulated families, and has had much to do with those domestic disquietudes which have latterly been so prolific of divorces.

Principle in Divorces.—The Legislature of Indiana, in granting divorces, affix the proviso that the party applying shall not contract marriage, during his or her life, with another person than the one from whom he or she is divorced.

A Decision as was a Decision.—When we were last in Montgomery, Ned Hanrick was telling us of his prerogrinations in days past, and among other "incidents of travel," amused us with the following:

He was travelling through Georgia, (from North Carolina,) to this State, once, in a little *one-horse cart* of that queer construction which is supposed to be peculiar to the "old North." His axle-tree was simply a skinned pine sapling, ironless and only lubricated by its native turpentine. "Suddintly, all at wanst," one day, one of his wheels struck a stump, when by reason of the almost incredible flexibility and elasticity of the axle aforesaid—not to speak of the absence of the talismanic "Horse Shoe"—the whole concern flew violently out of the road and into a fence corner, where it fell upon and killed an unfortunate sheep. Some one was near by and saw the accident; and notifying a "Jestes of the Pease," Ned was arrested to answer the charge of having unfortunately slain the poor sheep. The Magistrate kept our friend in durance until he had read thro' *"Prince's Digest"* entire, when he delivered a decree in this wise: "Gentlemen: I've read all the laws of Georgy and can't find nothin' what to do with a *North Karliny cart that kills a Georgy sheep—howsever, the stranger must pay the cost!"* Thereupon Ned forked over seventy-five cents, treated the 'Squire, and soon set his frisky axle in motion again.

"A chip from the same block" from which the Georgia Justice was hewn, must be 'Squire E—— of this county.—We were present, last week, upon the investigation of a trifling criminal complaint before him. The 'Squire "squashed" an insufficient warrant, and the prosecution failing entirely to procure proof to authorize the issuance of another, His Honor "hit the last lick" in the case as follows: "Thar's nothin agin Mr. G——e, the defendant, *nor hain't been!* Thar's not been a legle affidavit, nor a legle warrant—*nor can't be;* looks like. The Court are of the opinion, onder the circumstances, that Mr. G——e can go, but the Court are further of the opinion, *that he must pay the cost fust!"—Chambers Tribune.*

That California is democratic, the fact that democratic senators and representatives from that State are now in this city, affords ample proof. Nay, we are informed that Gen. Taylor has not even a respectable party in California, the whole administration being looked upon by the people of that Territory with distrust, to use no stronger term expressive of the hearty aversion they feel for it.

Washington Union.

And yet in the face of this fact, you are attempting to hold Gen. Taylor responsible for the anti-slavery clause in the California Constitution. The whole concern is Locofoco;—People, Senators, Representatives and Convention! They make an anti-slavery Constitution, and you, in your bitter-endism, would saddle Gen. Taylor with it!—*Richmond Whig.*

Amount of Conversation calculated.—The Rev. Mr. Gannet, of Boston, reckons that each individual averages three hours conversation daily, at the rate of a hundred words a minute, or 20 pages of an octavo volume an hour. At this rate we talk a volume of 400 octavo pages in a week, and fifty-two volumes in a year.

Naval.—From reports to Congress it appears that 28 officers of the Navy died during the year, and there were 47 dismissals and 37 resignations of officers.

Plank Roads.—Several hundred miles of plank roads are now in course of construction in the State of Indiana. The people of that State are thoroughly alive to their true interests.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday the 25th, a memorial in favor in enlarging the Capitol was presented. The Senate and House and Library are all represented as too small.

Mr. Miller concluded his speech on Mr. Clay's resolutions.

Select Committee to prepare a Compromise.—Mr. Foote renewed his motion for a Select Committee of 13, for the purpose of maturing a scheme of compromise for the adjustment of all pending questions growing out of the subject of slavery.—The resolution proposes to have six members from the North, six from the South, and the thirteenth to be chosen by these twelve. Three Whigs and three Democrats from the South, and the like division from the North.

Mr. Foote stated that he did not desire to interfere with the debate now going on on Mr. Clay's resolutions, &c., but to let it go on whilst the committee was engaged on the subject. He spoke briefly in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Butler of S. C. was opposed to raising the committee. He wished the subject fully discussed, the argument concluded, before the case was submitted to the jury. When the discussion was ended, he would agree to a reference; but not before. Mr. Clay's movement he thought was the most unfortunate one made yet.—He came in too soon with his proposition. Many others have propositions, and there was a disposition to bring them in too soon.

Mr. Foote was for prompt action. I should hope, said he, that a report would be made by Saturday next; for, so help me Heaven, if nothing be done before Saturday, during the next week occurrences will take place of a nature to which I will not do more than allude. I believe, sir, that during this week these questions must be compromised, or no compromise will be practicable. I have good reasons, sir, for what I state. I know the facts.—I have looked into the matter. I have conversed with members of both Houses of Congress; and I state, upon my honor, that unless we do something during the present week, I entertain not the least doubt that this subject will leave our jurisdiction, and leave it forever. Sir, I am no alarmist; but I am in the habit of declaring myself more freely, perhaps, than my friend from South Carolina. I know that I express in this statement the opinion of a large portion of the members of both Houses of Congress. I did not originate this movement entirely of my own volition; but I did it after serious consultation with some of the wisest and ablest men in either House of Congress: some of the sages of this republic.

Sir, every day that we have sat here—deliberating as we call it—agitating the question of slavery in this hall, we have placed the Union in still greater peril. It is possible, in my opinion, to dissolve this Union by agitation within the halls of Congress. I am unwilling, therefore, that this debate should progress under existing circumstances. If we can have a practical plan of adjustment presented, or even if we can have a prospective plan presented, that simple fact, in my judgment, will tend to calm the excitement that prevails here and elsewhere throughout the Union; and when some scheme, judicious in its character, shall be presented to us and adopted here, and carried into the House of Representatives, I cannot doubt it will there be ratified, and that it will tend to put an end forever to the controversy which now so seriously endangers this Union. I believe the remedy to which I have referred is the only remedy; for, sir, if we continue to discuss these abstract resolutions all the week, we will find at the end of the week that we have done nothing except to increase still more the excitement which prevails in this body and to engender in a still greater degree the spirit of hostility which is now existing in both Houses of Congress. In my opinion, we would find it wholly impossible at the end of the week to obtain any adjustment of the prevailing difficulties. Believing this to be the case, and being a sincere lover of the Union—having no especial confidence in my own judgment, but very great confidence in the judgment of those with whom I have consulted, and for whom I entertain a very high respect—I feel bound to persevere in the motion I have made. If it be voted down, let gentlemen take the responsibility. Sir, here in the Senate, when a public discussion is going on upon an exciting question, when honorable Senators feel authorised to declaim fiercely on either side in such a manner as necessarily to awaken feelings of a character endangering the safety of the Republic, it is unreasonable to expect that a spirit of compromise will spring up in our midst; but sir, send thirteen of the most discreet members of this body into a private room, there to confer with each other calmly and coolly, in the absence of all excitement, in the absence of every cause of irritation, and it will result, I believe, in their agreeing upon some plan of compromise that will settle this question forever.

Mr. Butler. I have no wish to protract this debate. I think the Senate will bear me witness that I have shown no disposition to introduce into our discussions any element of an inflammatory nature. I have long since come to the conclusion that it has an evil tendency, and I am still less inclined to do it now, as we seem to be approaching a crisis of a solemn and portentous character; for it cannot be otherwise than highly unfavorable to a deliberate and final settlement of the question. If it were at a distance I could afford to indulge somewhat in the temper of the times, but I think the time is past when declamation, inflammatory declamation especially, should be allowed; and I am not one of those who think that these long-protracted speeches are going to have much effect in the settlement of the question. I should like to see the Senate converted into a conservative body. Whatever may be the result of this controversy, let us remain personally upon good terms. If the great calamity which has been indicated should come about, I should wish to part without having any unkind personal feeling with any member with whom I have been connected. I have no feeling of the kind. I know there have been very free imputations made upon some members of this body, especially on some gentlemen from the South, but I have made up my mind, thoroughly made up my mind, and when that is done it is unnecessary to indulge in any declamation one way or the other. I shall yield to no compromise that does not rest on a basis recognizing, in my opinion, the equality of the States.

Mr. Foote. I must say, Mr. President, that I have learned—at least such is the opinion of friends of mine—that by a large majority of the people of this country, the Union is believed to be in the most imminent danger; and every body seems solicitous, if possible, upon any honorable pretext that may be offered, to aid in saving it from the ruin which is now impending. I believe they would report a plan with which I would be satisfied, and I would never give up a hair's breadth of the rights, nor do any thing to compromise the honor of the South. That committee should be composed, not of ultraists, not of prejudiced men, not of fanatics, but it should be formed of the wise men of this body; patriotic men—men who dare to meet faction, and put it down; who dare to risk themselves before the country in behalf of the Union. I would risk my life on their being able to report a plan which the whole Senate would be willing to ratify. In any proposition of adjustment which might be recommended, these thirteen men of high character, weight, and influence, from every part of the republic, would be able to sustain themselves against the efforts of all factions to put them down. This they would feel, and upon that feeling they would act with becoming firmness; and that plan, thus supported, thus backed by high character, would meet with proper respect here, and in the House of Representatives, and throughout the republic, and we should be saved from those evils to which, as a nation, we are, in my opinion, speedily approaching.

Mr. Walker. The Senator from Mississippi has expressed his strong conviction and firm belief that if this committee be raised in the manner he proposes, they will be able to propose some plan for the accommodation of these difficulties with which he at least will be satisfied. Accompanying that remark of the honorable Senator is the declaration which he has made before the Senate, that he will not give up one hair's breadth of the rights of the South. He construes the rights of the South for himself, and of course gentlemen of the North construe the rights of the North for themselves, and they are standing in opposition to each other. It appears to me that the declaration made by the honorable Senator from Mississippi sounds rather harshly when regarded as coming from one who is proposing to be a compromiser. Sir, what does the South claim to be her rights? The honorable colleague of the Senator from Mississippi told us, upon one occasion, what is the least that he will be content to accept, and I understood it to be the Missouri compromise line, with a guaranty on the part of Congress that slave property should be protected south of that line. Well, sir, that amounts to the establishment of the institution of slavery south of that line. Now, if that Senator expressed the views of the South, if that is the *ultimatum*, and if there is nothing short of that with which they will be satisfied, mark my words, you may raise a committee here, and you may swear them on the Holy Evangelists to discharge their duty to their country, to themselves, and to their God, and they will never bring in a proposition which will be adopted.

Mr. Davis. My position was, that under the constitution of the United States every species of property held by citizens of the United States had a right to go into the Territory which is the common possession of the United States; that was my position. I then stated, in a spirit of compromise, that if we could not agree upon the question which now exists between the North and South—the North insisting that slave property could not go into the new Territories, the South insisting that it could go into all the Territories—if no settlement could be made between these conflicting opinions, I was willing, in a spirit of compromise, to divide the territory, waiving the question which is presented between the two sections of the United States, and to say that the Missouri compromise line be extended to the Pacific, specifically recognising that right which we contend to exist in all the Territories south of the line 36° 30′, and leaving to the North the territory north of that line with slavery prohibited. That was a distinct proposition; that was a distinct compromise.

Mr. Badger, (in his seat.) Not to establish slavery south of the line.

Mr. Davis. No, not to establish slavery; but, as we could not settle this question during the present antagonism, I was willing to divide the territory, not to establish slavery in any part of it. No, sir; slavery never was established in any part of the United States by law. Property in slaves is like property in every thing else: it comes from an authority above law; it precedes all law. The law only recognises it. The recognition of the rights of the South by Congress is not to establish slavery. We of the South have been long willing to stake this question upon the decision of the Supreme Court. We have asked of the North the right to carry this question to the Supreme Court. That right has been denied us. We stand now, sir, as we have always stood, upon the constitution; and, if there be no disposition to compromise, we have lived, as we will die, by the constitution. Am I understood? And is this the position which the Senator from Wisconsin thinks will defeat compromise? Is it the assertion of the supremacy of the constitution over the will of a majority in Congress which he considers a declaration defeating all propositions of settlement? If so, then the bond of this Union is already broken. It has no existence save what it derives from the constitution. If he supposes that the majority of this Congress shall construe that constitution, and the rights of the minority be held subservient to such construction of the majority, then, sir, you may say the Union is at an end.

This committee, being organized as is proposed, can never agree upon any thing unanimously which shall not be acceptable—at least it is to be supposed not; and he who holds the balance of power in that committee, being selected by the committee, may fairly be expected to be a man acceptable to both wings of the committee. I go further, sir. I will state that I am willing to go far North and far East to select the man with whom I will repose that balance of power, and I will say this in that confidence which I feel in the rights of the South under the constitution, fairly construed, without indicating any individual, because I believe that there is a man there that will stand by the constitution, and who is above sectional prejudices.

Mr. Badger. I am entirely in favor of the proposition submitted by the honorable Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Foote,) and I am at a loss to conceive what are the injuries which can be expected to arise from it. The appointment of a committee for the purpose of considering subjects which are likely to produce difficulty and disagreement is an ordinary parliamentary course, even upon occasions in themselves of small importance. Why then should we not resort to it in a case of such extreme importance as that which now engages the attention of the Senate and of the country? The reference of this subject to the committee by no means ties the hands of the Senate, in the mean time, from proceeding in any course of discussion or deliberation which they may think proper upon the general topic which divides itself into so many subordinate questions; but there are great advantages, it seems to me, in adopting the course which has been recommended, and is now pressed upon the Senate, to refer the whole subject to this large committee, a committee representing every portion of this country, and capable of meeting the wishes and interests of each, and making such concessions from each portion of the community as may be requisite to meeting upon common and fair ground.

Now, sir, I agree entirely with the honorable Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Foote,) that in regard to the constitution of this committee, there can be no doubt. Like him I say, that if, upon such a great occasion as this, I could conceive it possible that the Senate of the United States would construct this committee upon any other than the fairest, most just, and equitable grounds, I should at once despair of a compromise. I have no such fear.—The committee will consist of those gentlemen in whom we may all place confidence for their wisdom, their integrity, their honorable consideration of the difficulties of their situation, and the high patriotism which will, I doubt not, bind every member of the committee to put forth every power with which God has endowed him, to save the great country to which he owes his allegiance. Now, sir, it appears to me that there is no necessity at all of putting the mode in which these selections are to be made into the resolution of reference. We shall arrange these matters without any difficulty. Every portion of the country has an interest in this great question, and every portion of the country will have an opportunity of selecting its own representative, who will be voted for by the Senate without difficulty, as we have often done and are in the habit of doing on other occasions; so that, instead of its having the invidious appearance upon the record of being a sectional selection made by authority from the little subdivisions of the Senate, it will be the selection by the whole Senate, by the common consent of the Senate, of those gentlemen in every portion of the Union who will be most acceptable to those whom they represent.

Mr. Clemens. That is all I want.

Mr. Badger. No doubt; and that is what will be accomplished. It appears to me in this case there can be no difficulty. Suppose, while the committee are considering this subject, the Senate comes to a conclusion that is satisfactory; it supercedes the necessity of any report. Suppose it does not, and we have a report of the committee in favor of a particular plan which is agreeable to them. It comes here with the authority of a committee, and brings with it the sanctions of patriotism. The concurrence of the committee in such a measure must place those in an awkward predicament who will refuse to surrender any portion of their preconceived notions or opinions to the judgment of such a body. It controls no one. If it is wrong or vicious, the Senate will vote it down; but when it proceeds from such a body, it carries the presumption on its face that it must be taken to be correct till the contrary is shown. With regard to myself, I cannot say a word to indicate my wishes or opinions on this question. I have my own wishes and opinions. I have, personally, strong notions as to the manner in which this matter might be and ought to be settled, but I will not allude to them. I will not throw out any thing to create excitement, but simply say, that, having my own views and opinions, I still stand ready to modify them, and to submit them to the general judgment of the body, and at least adopt that plan which will give general security and peace to the country of which, I am proud to say, I am a citizen, and to the constituency of whom it is my high honor to be the representative.

Mr. Dayton of N. J. was in favor of the discussion first, and then the committee. He did not apprehend the evil which Mr. Foote did from this talk about dissolving the Union. It is not so frail a thing. I have greater confidence than that in the ligament which binds us together. It will never be talked away.

Mr. Clemens. I think the Senator is mistaken. I fear the ligaments which bind us together are loosening every day, and for that reason, more than any other, I am ready to vote for this resolution. If we talk for three weeks longer it is not in the power of man to save the Union.

Mr. Dayton. That is merely a difference of opinion.

Finally, on the suggestion of Mr. Berrien, the resolution was deferred till to-morrow.

Washington Cor. of the N. Y. Express.

Mr. Winthrop made one of the most impressive and powerful speeches of the session. As the writer was standing at an angle of the bar not far from the speaker during his speech, some one in a low tone remarked, "that's it, a speech from a sound responsible Whig that I can get hold of; that's what I've been waiting for." I recognised the voice and the tone, and instantly turned about, supposing the member was standing close by me. I was not a little surprised to see him in a corresponding position on the other side of the Hall in close conversation. I took pains to satisfy myself that he did actually make the remark, and suppose that in a few days we shall have a terrible onslaught upon the Whig party from the Southern side of the House.*

The scene during Mr. Winthrop's speech was most impressive. The galleries were thronged with an eager and attentive audience, and the House were gathered in the centre of the Hall intently listening. A pin might have been heard to fall during the pauses of his speech. His excoriation of Messrs. Root and Giddings was withering. The latter falsely charged him some two years ago, with making a speech in caucus in favor of the Mexican war.—Though repeatedly denied, Giddings insisted upon reiterating it. When Mr. Winthrop, alluding to the charge, held up a bundle of letters from members of Congress proving that he did not even attend the caucus, and shaking them at Giddings, told him with an expression of intense scorn, that he should not be permitted to villify and slander him with impunity, secure of exposure, even the hard face of the "gentleman from Ohio" relaxed, as he beheld perhaps, the ghosts of a deceived constituency, opening their eyes to his delinquencies.

Mr. Winthrop briefly declared himself in favor of the policy of Gen. Taylor, the admission of California, and non-action with regard to the Territories. The announcement excited no little feeling.

Mr. Winthrop was applauded repeatedly by both galleries and House.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Feb. 21, 1850.

It was a great mistake—to call it by no harsher term—that some of the members, calling themselves Whigs, made, when they voted against Mr. Winthrop for Speaker. They must see it now, and they must ever lament that, no matter whether their votes could have elected him or not, they cannot claim the credit of having voted for a man, who, in his whole public career, has shown that the spirit that controls him, is the spirit which watches over and protects, and will sustain the Union—the Union, as it was formed by our fathers of the Revolution.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 24.

Jefferson Davis addressed a note by Mr. Inge to Col. Bissell, asking if he said certain things in his speech about the Mississippi Regiment. Bissell replied by stating what he did say, and added that he had no explanation to make. If any satisfaction was needed he referred to his friend Gen. Shields, for further arrangements.

Tribune.

Mr. Butler, of S. Carolina, concluding his speech on Friday, against the admission of California, said:

"He had opposed the acquisition of any territory; he had predicted the evil consequences which would result from it. But he hoped, and that sincerely, that the majority would not force upon them any thing which would be a degradation for them to accept."

Mr. Butler is the only Democratic Senator who can thus exculpate himself from the grievous error of bringing into the Union a vast area of territory, nearly the whole of which must inevitably be formed into free States.—*Richmond Times.*

The Northern States.—We regret to see that the New York Assembly has, by a vote of 57 to 28, adopted the ultra Wilmot Proviso resolutions of Mr. Raymond, being the same that were previously adopted by the Senate. The Senate of the young State of Wisconsin have unanimously adopted a series of resolutions, setting forth, in the first place, the love Wisconsin cherishes for the Union, and, next, the *generosity* which the North has, on many occasions, displayed to the South, but declaring that, "to the exorbitant demand now made, that Free Territory, conquered by the arms of the whole Nation, shall be converted into Slave Territory, our positive answer is—*No extension of Slavery into Territory now Free.*"

A paragraph from the Jackson (Miss.) Southron exposes the insincerity of *some* of the "peculiar friends of the South" in Mississippi, who, for base "party ends" *clamorously rejoiced*, when told that Gen. Taylor would sign a Wilmot proviso bill, and when informed from another quarter that he would *veto* such a bill, received the information with an air of silent dissatisfaction. The patriotism of such men, and their "Southern attachments" will scarcely do for the South to "tie" to.

North Alabamian.

What the North and the South must do, after all.—The Worcester Palladium concludes some sensible remarks about the folly of the present controversy between the North and the South, with the declaration of the worthy pair, who, after a long series of family bickerings, finally came to the decision: "It is of no use for us to have a quarrel, for as sure as we do, we shall have to make it up in the end!"

Pairing off in a Fight.—A Washington correspondent, says the Montgomery Atlas, thus relates a capital anecdote now floating in Washington circles:

"You will remember to have read a debate of this session, in which the gallant Davis, of Mississippi, in speaking of the possible conflict of arms between the North and the South, said, in substance, 'that if such a thing must come, let it begin in the halls of Congress.' This remark was the subject of conversation, in a merry company, a few evenings since; and some one turned to Mr. Winthrop, who was present, and said, 'Well, Winthrop, what will you do in such a case? You come from Boston, and can't fight!' 'Oh,' said the witty Bostonian, 'I can arrange that without any difficulty! *I'll pair off with Hilliard!*'"

Pairing off in a fight is a rich idea.—We are in favor of it decidedly.

The Richmond Republican thus comments on the Message of the Governor of California:

Gov. Burnett, in his Inaugural Message, congratulates his people that they are free from the "*great social and political evil of slavery.*" This is pert language for the little Mexican bantling which we have just adopted. It has learned its lesson well. And it is thus that the venerable slave States of this Union are to be snubbed by every little upstart which joins or desires to join this confederacy. The hermaphrodite Commonwealth upon the Pacific would better tarry at Jericho till its beard be grown, before it thrust itself upon the American Union with the language of insult and impertinence upon its lips.

Marrying a woman for her beauty, is like eating a bird for its singing.

*We learn from another source that this remark was made by Mr. Toombs of Georgia.

A CARD FROM HON. T. BUTLER KING.

Washington, February 23, 1850.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Gentlemen: Permit me to state in your columns that my illness in California and subsequent long-continued debility—my numerous pressing engagements since my arrival here, and the effects of a recent indisposition, which has paralyzed my energies for some days, have delayed much longer than I intended or expected my report on California. But I cannot longer permit the public mind to be assailed, perhaps misled, by insinuations, inquiries, and innuendoes, which, if not promptly answered, may be considered as acquiesced in; or bold assertions—if misrepresentation has assumed that form—to pass uncontradicted. I, therefore, assert that I did not receive, in connexion with my duties in California, nor have I at any time received, secret instructions, whether verbal or written, from the President of the United States, or any member of his Cabinet, on the subject of slavery or any other subject. I did not attempt to influence the people of California to decide the question of slavery one way or the other; and any assertion that I did receive such instructions or attempt to exercise such influence is false. Any insinuations or insidious inquiries which are so framed or intended as to induce the people to believe that the President or any member of his Cabinet did give, or that I could be base enough to receive, such instructions, I declare to be totally without foundation in fact and without the shadow of truth.

I beg leave to call the attention of the public to some facts, which will show what was done by the late Administration to induce the people of California to form a State Government. I arrived at San Francisco on the *fourth* of June, in the steamer Panama; we did not stop at Monterey; nor did I see or hold any communication with Gen. Riley until about the middle of that month, when he came to San Francisco. His proclamation calling a Convention of the people of California to form a State constitution is dated at Monterey—one hundred and thirty miles from San Francisco—the *third* of June. The last paragraph of this proclamation is in the following words:

"The method here indicated to attain what is desired by all, viz. a more perfect political organization, is deemed the most direct and safe that can be adopted, and one fully authorized by law. It is the course advised by the President and by the Secretaries of State and of War of the United States, and is calculated to avoid the innumerable evils which must necessarily result from any attempt at illegal local legislation. It is, therefore, hoped it will meet the approbation of the people of California, and that all good citizens will unite in carrying it into execution."

The steamer in which I was a passenger to San Francisco was the first conveyance to carry to the people of California the intelligence of the inauguration of President Taylor and the appointment of his Cabinet—so that, at the date of Gen. Riley's proclamation, it was not possible that he could have received any communication from the present Administration. The President of the United States to whom he refers was Mr. Polk, the Secretary of State Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of War Mr. Marcy. It was in accordance with the recommendations of this proclamation, sustained, as they are, in President Polk's last annual message, that the people of California acted in forming their State constitution. I always addressed the people of California in my private character, and never assumed any official position among them. Interested as I am in slave labor, as a Georgian and a Southern citizen, I was prepared to expect that the objects of my mission would be perverted in the North; and I find accordingly that during the last fall elections in that quarter I was there represented as a Southern slaveholder sent to California to indoctrinate the people in my opinions about slavery. This was a base falsehood; but it is not half so base as an attempt to impress on the public mind that I was sent to coerce or influence California to exclude slavery.

T. Butler King.

License Law in Wisconsin.—In Wisconsin, Mrs. Lovicy Keyser has recovered $100 damages of Joseph Heath for selling rum to her husband, who got the *delirium tremens*. Liquor dealers in that State have, by law, to give bonds to pay for all injury growing out of their traffic.

It is estimated that one drunken man in every ninety is annually convicted of crime, while the average number of temperance men annually convicted of crime is one in four thousand one hundred and sixty-four.

Professor Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound.

Infallible for renewing, invigorating, and beautifying the Hair, removing Scurf, Dandriff, and all affections of the Scalp, and curing Eruptions on the Skin, Diseases of the Glands, Muscles, and Integuments, and relieving Stings, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, &c., &c. With this preparation, "there is no such word as fail." The first journals in America, medical men of the highest eminence, prominent citizens of all professions, and ladies who have used it for years in their dressing rooms and nurseries, admit with one accord, that for imparting vigor, gloss, luxuriance, and curl to the hair, eradicating scurf and dandriff, healing wounds, curing contusions, sprains, stings, &c., and relieving diseases of the skin, the glands, and the muscles, it has no equal among the multitude of compounds advertised in the public prints, or used in private practice. In cheapness as well as efficacy, Barry's Tricopherous is unrivalled. The immense cash sales of the article, have enabled the inventor to supply it at retail at twenty-five cents per bottle, which is from fifty to one hundred per cent. less than the price of any other preparation now in use. The scientific treatise on the hair and skin (embracing valuable directions for the culture and preservation of Nature's choicest ornament,) in which each bottle is enclosed, is alone worth the money.

The affinity between the membranes which constitute the skin, and the hair which draws its sustenance from this triple envelope, is very close. All diseases of the hair originate in the skin of the head. If the pores of the scalp are clogged, or if the blood and other fluids do not circulate freely through the small vessels which feed the roots with moisture and impart life to the fibres, the result is scurf, dandriff, shedding of the hair, grayness, dryness, and harshness of the ligaments, and entire baldness, as the case may be. Stimulate the skin to healthful action with the Tricopherous, and the torpid vessels, recovering their activity, will annihilate the disease. In all affections of the skin, and of the substrata of muscles and integuments, the process and the effect are the same. It is upon the skin, the muscular fibre, and the glands, that the Tricopherous has its specific action, and in all affections and injuries of these organs, it is a sovereign remedy.

Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, at the principal office 137 Boadway, New York. For sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville N. C. And the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas.

March 1, 1850. 9-5w

COMMUNICATION.

For the Observer.

After publication made, a large portion of the citizens of old Sampson assembled at the Court House in Clinton, on Tuesday the 19th of February. The meeting was organized.

By motion of W. C. Draughon, Dr. Wm. McKay was appointed President of the Convention. On motion of L. F. Carr, Silas Herring and F. B. Millard were appointed Vice Presidents. On motion of T. J. Morisey, A. A. McKay and L. F. Carr were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman then appointed T. J. Morisey, Silas Herring, J. L. Clifton, E. C. Gavin and Wm Faison a Committee for the purpose of drafting a preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

When the committee had retired, there was a call made for the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, who apologized in a neat and very appropriate manner, by saying that this was a meeting held by the people of Sampson; that he did not think that Cumberland should intrude; and that he much preferred listening to some son of old Sampson.

L. F. Carr being then called upon, responded in a neat, appropriate, and descriptive manner,—embracing the positions occupied by the two great sections of the United States.

The committee on resolutions respectfully begged leave to submit, through their chairman, T. J. Morisey, the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the people of the non-slaveholding States have for many years manifested a total disregard for the Constitutional rights of the South, in their unjust and improper interference with the cherished rights of the people of the slaveholding States; and now seek, by improper and unconstitutional legislation, to exclude the citizens of the slaveholding States from an equal and common enjoyment of the territory acquired by the treasure, blood, and life of the citizens of the slaveholding States in common with the citizens of the non-slaveholding States; and still seem disposed to violate not only the spirit, but the express provisions of the Constitution of the United States upon the subject of slavery; and whereas every freeman of the slaveholding States claims and possesses an equal and constitutional right to all the territory acquired by the government of the U. S: Therefore we, the people of Sampson, (without distinction of party,) in convention assembled, do thus resolve, to wit:

1. *Resolved*, That every attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia is a violation of those compromises in the Constitution of the United States upon which, and which alone, the federal compact could have been formed.

2. *Resolved*, That every attempt to exclude slavery from the territories of the United States is a violation of the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States,—oppressive and unjust, and will be forever resisted.

3. *Resolved*, That the anti-slavery resolves of Vermont, and similar recent indications at the North, manifest decided hostility to the South, and loudly call upon every Southern freeman to be prepared for the worst.

4. *Resolved*, That we approve of holding a Southern Convention at Nashville, Tenn., on the 1st Monday in June next. And we recommend to the other counties in this congressional district, to hold primary meetings, and appoint Delegates to the District Convention, to be held in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of March next, in order to appoint Delegates to the before proposed Southern Convention.

5. *Resolved*, That the crisis in our affairs demands the cool and dispassionate exercise of the profoundest statesmanship of our wisest and best men.

6. *Resolved*, That we only seek through a Southern Convention, a proper, equitable, constitutional, and permanent adjustment of the slavery question.

7. *Resolved*, That we cherish the fondest attachment to our glorious Union of independent States, and will never cease to defend and uphold it, if permitted to enjoy unmolested our constitutional rights and liberties.

8. *Resolved*, That the laws passed in some of the Northern States, making it penal to assist any slave-owner in recapturing his runaway slave; the requirement of recorded testimony to prove property in runaway slaves; and the formation of abolition societies, to assist runaway slaves in getting to Canada, are gross violations of the Constitution of the United States, and an infringement upon the rights of the South.

9. *Resolved*, That a copy of the preamble and resolutions of this meeting be forwarded by the Secretaries to our two Senators, and to our Representative in Congress.

On motion, the resolutions were separately read. They were then discussed and unanimously adopted as a whole.

T. J. Morisey being then called upon, proceeded to address the meeting in a cool, dispassionate, and very appropriate manner; nevertheless, urging the South to take a firm and decided stand, as now was the time, of all times, for us to be unflinching and united.

Mr. W. K. Slocumb being then called upon, proceeded to address the meeting with a spirit which should pervade the bosom of every Southern slaveholder.

There was a call upon Mr. Stephen E. Williams, to which he happily responded.

Mr. J. C. Dobbin was then called upon to redeem the promise made when previously called upon, (which was, that he would make some remarks after he had heard the voice of old Sampson,) to which he responded with the feelings of one who has his country's interest at heart. He asked, who dared to charge this Convention with an attempt to dissolve the Union? He spurned the calumny, and hurled back the falsehood with defiance in the teeth of him who dared utter it.

Mr. Warren Winslow being then called upon, arose and tendered an apology, as he supposed that the meeting was wearied already by the many addresses they had listened to, when he was cheered by cries of "go on," "go on." He did go on, in an able manner, enumerating the many insults and injuries received by the South at the hands of some of their Northern brethren. And in conclusion, saying that action was the only thing that could save us. Let us say to our Northern brethren: Let us have our rights—tempt us no farther, for the lion is aroused, and wo be to him who disturbs his lair.

On motion of L. F. Carr, it was

Resolved, That 50 Delegates be appointed to attend the Convention to be held in Wilmington on the 2d Monday in March next.

Accordingly, the Chairman appointed the following Delegates:

Wm. Faison, F. B. Millard, Curtis Thomson, Dr. Thos. Bunting, L. F. Carr, A. B. Chesnutt, A. A. McKay, T. J. Morisey, Patrick Murphy, W. K. Slocumb, Amos Herring, A. N. Blackburn, David S. Matthis, John Wright, Richard Herring, T. J. Owen, Hardy Spell, Sen., J. R. Draughon, Blackman Culbreth, W. L. Underwood, John C. Williams, Isom McLam, Kilbee Lassiter, Arch'd Monk, Jesse Hawley, Jas. Oates, J. B. Cox, Wm. Ashford, David Oates, I. W. Lane, J. D. Parker, C. A. Harrison, M. J. Faison, John Underwood, Abraham Hobbs, Joseph Herring, Arthur Brown, J. A. Moore, W. C. Draughon, Henry Moore, J. L. Boykin, Isaac Boykin, Wm. Williamson, John R. Bizzell, J. R. Beaman, Dr. H. A. Bizzell, J. C. Slocumb, Josiah Johnson, Dr. W. G. Micks.

On motion, it was resolved, that the President's name be added to the list of Delegates.

Ordered, that these proceedings be forwarded to the Wilmington and Fayetteville papers, with the request that all the papers in the State will publish them. After tendering the thanks of the meeting to the officers and speakers, the Convention adjourned.

WILLIAM McKAY, *President.*
F. B. Millard, } *Vice Presidents.*
Silas Herring, }
A. A. McKay, } *Secretaries.*
L. F. Carr, }

MEETING IN ROBESON COUNTY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Robeson, held at Lumberton on Monday 25th inst., in pursuance of previous notice, to appoint delegates to the State Rights Convention to be held in Wilmington on the 2d Monday in March, Thos. A. Norment, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Col. John A. Rowland and R. S. French were appointed Secretaries. On motion, W. McNeill and R. E. Troy, Esqrs., Dr. Edward McQueen and Col. A. S. McMillan, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. In the absence of the committee, N. A. McLean, Esq., being called on, addressed the meeting in eloquent and patriotic strains. He was followed by R. S. French.

On motion, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed to wait on the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, and request him to address the meeting. Mr. Dobbin readily responded to the call, and in an able and eloquent address, enchained his audience for an hour or more.

The committee having returned, reported through their chairman, Robt. E. Troy, Esq., the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That notwithstanding the agitation of subjects throughout the whole country, calculated to raise in the minds of friends of the Union the most anxious and serious reflections, we still have that confidence in the patriotism and liberality of our northern brethren, which induces us to hope that the awful crisis, with which our country is threatened, may be averted.

Resolved, That we believe that the dissolution of the Union of these States is fraught with the most dreadful consequences, and will in no way relieve us of annoyances and inconveniences to which we are subjected from the misguided and unpatriotic conduct of some northern fanatics.

Resolved, That we believe that if the Union is dissolved, no human power can prevent the total annihilation of this Republic, and the utter extinction of the principles of liberty and equal rights throughout the world.

Resolved, That though we entertain those sentiments of regard and attachment towards our fellow-citizens of the Northern States, yet we cannot consent to a sacrifice of our principles, or quietly submit to an encroachment upon our rights.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a Southern Rights Convention, as the best means of uniting upon those measures, and presenting to the people of the United States those views of the peculiar interests of the South, which will lead to such mutual concessions, and to such feelings of kindness and conciliation in every portion of the Republic, as will insure the perpetuity of our country and her institutions.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint fifty delegates to the Convention to be held at Wilmington on the 2d Monday in March.

Under the 6th resolution the following persons were appointed delegates:

John Gilchrist, M Purcell, Dr A D McLean, M McBryde, A H Currie, J A Smith, J H McMillan, Col J McNeill, J B McCallum, Dr Neill McNair, Wm McKay, W C McNeill, J Blount, J T Pope, R B Gregory, J W Powell, H F Pitman, J A Rowland, F P Ashley, S Sealy, Dr M F McNeill, Dr E McQueen, T Britt, W McNeill, R S French, Dr J K Alford, Jacob Alford, J W Alford, N A McLean, R E Troy, M C McNair, Dr A D McNair, Alex'r McLean, S Cobb, J C Moore, J M Hartman, J T Harrington, N McNeill, Col A McMillan, J C Lee, B Williams, D Smith, H Faik, A Davis, Jr., H H Ellis, Dr R C Rhodes, W B Thompson, Sen., Maj A Waison, P McEachin, A S McMillan, H Bethune, and W B Thompson.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the list of delegates.

On motion of R. E. Troy, Esq., it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville and Wilmington papers.

On motion of Col. Thos. Waddill, it was resolved, that a copy of the proceedings be sent to our Representatives in Congress.

T. A. NORMENT, *Chairman.*
John A. Rowland, } *Secretaries.*
R. S. French, }

For the Observer.

February 22, 1850.

A publication which appeared in the Observer of the 19th instant, in relation to Common Schools in Cumberland county, would seem to require some notice from us,—inasmuch as there are features in it which are calculated to convey to the public, at least an implied censure on the predecessor of the present Chairman of that Board,—the Members who acted with him, and also on the Committee of Finance of the County; and furthermore, according to a resolution appended to the report, will, in our opinion, operate injuriously to certain School Districts. We refer to the sums in the report annexed to those Districts, which are represented as overpaid, or under the head of "Due by Districts"; which sums in the aggregate appear to make $237 30. It will be observed that the report embraces a period of four years—the last of which the present incumbent was Chairman of the Board, and of the preceding ones we were. Not considering it our province when acting as such ourselves, to enter into an investigation of the official conduct of other Chairmen of the Board, and now as a private individual, being content to leave that matter to the authorities recognised by law, we have only to say that so far as we are concerned, unhesitatingly pronounce the discrepancies referred to, the result of a misunderstanding of the matter on the part of those who compiled the abstract; and some, if not all of them, are susceptible of a construction different from that exhibited to the public. Without entering into a detail, we would mention the fact that in 1848, acting under the requisitions of a special order of the Board, a few Districts were paid $32. The apportionment for the previous year—and to which the order extended—that of 1848 being but $28, which items of $32 would of course appear in the report of that year, or in which they were paid—hence, we presume, (in the absence of the documents,) those items of $4, (the difference between the amounts,) as being overpaid to certain Districts. And we have no doubt an equally satisfactory explanation could be rendered for the others—that is, so far as we are concerned. And in support of this view of the matter, we would further state, that in addition to vigilance on our part, reports embracing the application of the funds for each year, were carefully prepared from vouchers, one of which was annually put up in a conspicuous place in the Court House,—another copy filed with the Clerk, and another sent to the Comptroller's office at Raleigh. A copy of which reports, each year, had previously undergone a rigid examination by a Committee selected from members of the Board—and ultimately by the Committee of Finance of the County. The report of the latter, we had hitherto regarded as a final settlement of the question. If those Committees discovered the alleged errors, they kept them a profound secret from us, and also disclaim all personal knowledge of their existence. And unless the report had been a general one, extending the investigation two or three years further, so as to have embraced the proceedings of the Board under our predecessor, and thus have gone to the origin of the School system, we confess our inability to discover its utility. Admitting the principle to the fullest extent, that the conduct of public officers forms a part of public property, we would respectfully suggest to those who feel interested in the matter, that documents exhibiting all the proceedings of the Board during our connection with it, are, or ought to be in the Clerk's office,—and if properly understood, we are as fearless of the result as when they underwent the ordeal already mentioned.

WILLIAM McMILLAN.

INFLUENZA AND CONSUMPTION.

It is indeed a melancholy truth, that thousands fall victims to consumption every year from no other cause than neglected colds; yet we find hundreds, nay thousands, who treat such complaints with the greatest indifference, and let them run on for weeks, and even months, without thinking of the danger. At first, you have what you consider a slight cough or cold; you allow business, pleasure, or carelessness to prevent you from giving it any attention; it then settles upon your breast, you become hoarse, have pains in the side or chest, expectorate large quantities of matter, perhaps mixed with blood; a difficulty of breathing ensues, and then you find your own foolish neglect has brought on this complaint. If, then, you value your life or health, be warned in time, and don't trifle with your cold, or trust to any quack nostrum to cure you; but immediately procure a bottle or two of that famous remedy, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which is well known to be the most speedy cure ever known, as thousands will testify, whose lives have been saved by it.

For influenza it is the very best medicine in the world.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and Wm. Shaw, Wilmington, N. C.; and by Dr A. Malloy, Cheraw,

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1850.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD STOCK ALL TAKEN!—A Telegraphic despatch from Raleigh on Saturday, gave us the gratifying intelligence that the million of dollars of individual subscriptions was fully made up on Thursday night last, at the Convention at Hillsborough. We learn that when it was found that $80,000 were wanting, Mr. Bird, President of the Petersburg Rail Road, took $40,000 for citizens of that town, and Judge Cameron, Gov. Morehead, Geo. Mordecai, and Wm. Boylan, Esqrs., took the balance—each $10,000. They were not allowed, however, to retain so much, in addition to their former liberal subscriptions. Fifteen gentlemen, whose names we have not learned, came forward and shared it with them.

We sincerely rejoice at this result. We trust it is the harbinger of better days in North Carolina. We believe it will not only be immensely beneficial in itself, to the State, but that it will lead to other works, and contribute to revive those which have heretofore languished.

There was great rejoicing in Raleigh on Saturday. Firing of cannon, &c.

IMPORTANT DEBATES IN CONGRESS.—On the preceding page we have copied the material parts of a deeply interesting debate in the Senate on Mr. Foote's proposition to appoint a Select Committee of Thirteen.

At the close of the remarks of Mr. Davis of Miss. there is a generous testimony to the patriotism of a Senator from the East, with whom Mr. Davis was willing to trust the casting vote in the committee. The allusion was undoubtedly to Mr. WEBSTER.

There are in Mr. Foote's speech some remarkable expressions of apprehended evil, in case the matter should not be settled before Saturday last. We suppose this refers to scenes of violence anticipated in the House yesterday, when Mr. Doty's resolution was again to come up, and the North would attempt to force the admission of California, whilst the South would resist it, as they did successfully when it was first introduced a fortnight ago.

P. S. All apprehension of so deplorable and disgraceful an occurrence is removed by the singular fact, that on Wednesday, Mr. Toombs gave way for Mr. Doty to introduce, *by general consent*, a bill for the admission of California. This of course supercedes the resolution of Mr. Doty, which, consequently, would not be taken up on yesterday. This course, (says the Republic,) "was adopted to avoid a recurrence of the strife and confusion which prevailed in the House last Monday week. That there was no objection urged to the introduction of the bill, betokens a dawning desire on all sides, to avoid a conflict and collision. In its present shape, the bill is subject to debate and amendment, and it is to be hoped no effort will be made to take it out of the committee, and put it under the operation of the previous question, before it has been debated to the satisfaction of all. This was the understanding of the parties who permitted the bill to be presented at all, and it is a cheering sign that the House can come to any understanding in regard to this question, or any preliminary step towards its settlement."

SAD STATE OF THINGS.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier says,—

"The temper in both sections of the Union, on the general subject of slavery, has become exasperated and violent. Let this spirit of crimination and bitterness be encouraged and the bails of Legislation will exhibit scenes no less revolting to enlightened humanity, than those which shocked civilization during the bloody stages of the French Revolution. *There are men in Congress, who go daily armed, under the expectation of a catastrophe, and some I am pained to say, who are ready, if not anxious to draw the dagger and revolver. This is no fancy sketch.*"

RUMORS AT WASHINGTON.—That Mr. Calhoun has written out a speech, which will be read to the Senate by his colleague, he being too feeble to attempt to speak. That he will then resign and retire to his home.

That Mr. Webster is confidently looked to by the South for a scheme which will satisfy the country. What it is, no one has pretended to disclose.

The movement of Mr. Webster to settle the slavery question, is attracting great attention.—Senators Downs, Badger, Berrien, Dawson, Mangum, Foote, Bell, and others, all from the South, have called at Mr. Webster's house, and on the other side, Senator Corwin is said to be with the Senator from Massachusetts.

Fletcher Webster, rumor says, has been appointed Naval Officer at Boston.

MR. KING'S MISSION TO CALIFORNIA.—The reader is referred to the Card of the Hon. Thos. Butler King, for a conclusive refutation of the slanders started by the Washington Union, circulated by the Locofocos all over the country, and finally introduced into the two Houses of Congress by Mr. Clemens and Mr. Venable, to the effect that the President had sent Mr. King to California to procure the adoption of a constitution prohibiting slavery. The thing was sufficiently absurd in itself, as a scheme attributed to a slaveholding President from Louisiana, and a slaveholding Congressman from Georgia; but yet the Locofocos either believed it or pretended to believe it. We imagine that Mr. King's Card will make some of them feel rather cheap.

THE FOUL LIBELLER.—The Washington Union is again harping on its vile libel against General Taylor, of "treason," of a desire to array the two sections of the country against each other, and to drive the nation to the verge of a civil war.—Zachary Taylor do this! Why such a purpose could only rest in the bosom of a fiend! And we almost feel inclined to say that the charge originates in a like quarter. Hear the Union:—

"The men in power entertained the treasonable purpose of arraying, by the means we have specified, one section of the Union against the other, and of urging on the Wilmot Provisoists of the North, in order to produce a collision between the North and the South. They entertain that treasonable purpose now. For despicable party ends, and with hypocritical professions of love for the Union on their lips, they are willing—yea, they are striving anxiously—to sever all the kindly bonds and destroy all the fraternal sympathies which unite the States to each other, so that they may drive the nation to the verge of civil war—so that they may run up the "Union flag," and turn to their own sordid uses that love for the Union which burns in the breasts of better and honester men than themselves. We solemnly charge these things upon the administration and upon the corrupt press which panders to its traitorous designs against the peace of the confederacy."

Gen. Taylor needs no defence against such insane ravings of disappointed malignity.

SENATORIAL PLEASANTRY.—Mr. Rusk having spoken of the Wilmot Proviso as a hobby on which individuals rode into Congress, Mr. Hale said that *he* had got into Congress twelve months before the proviso was introduced. Mr. Rusk admitted that "the Senator came in on foot, and I hope he will keep on foot." [Laughter.]

We cannot but suspect that a *pun* was intended here. Mr. Hale has so often and so effectually turned the laugh on Mr. Foote, in those encounters of wit, which have taken place between them, that we read the remark thus: "the Senator came in on *Foote*, and I hope he will continue on *Foote*."

WHIG MEETINGS.

GUILFORD.—On the 22d ult.—J. H. Lindsay Esq in the Chair and M. S. Sherwood Secretary. Messrs. Gilmer, Jas. T. Morehead, and Gorrell, addressed the meeting in warm and decided advocacy of the re-nomination of Gov. Manly as the Whig candidate. The meeting responded by a unanimous adoption of resolutions to that effect.—Seven Delegates were appointed to the Convention.

After the business for which the meeting had been called was disposed of, Gov. Morehead, in a few remarks, introduced the following resolutions, which he hoped would be unanimously adopted by all parties:

Resolved, That the interests of every portion of the Union, as guaranteed by the Constitution, *ought to be respected*, and *must be maintained*.

Resolved, That the union of these United States is indispensable to the happiness and welfare of the American People, and to the security of political liberty to the world—and it must be maintained.

On the question of their adoption, there was a general and hearty aye throughout the Court-House.

HALIFAX.—On the 19th. A resolution was unanimously adopted promising a cordial support to Gov. Manly, or any one who may be the nominee of the Convention. Twenty-five Delegates were appointed.

Resolutions were also adopted deprecating action by Congress on the subject of slavery. Col. Long spoke in their favor.

DAVIDSON.—On the 12th—John W. Thomas, Esq. in the Chair, and Jas A. Long Secretary.—The meeting was addressed by the Chairman and Gen. Leach, who eulogised Gov. Manly. Whereupon he was unanimously nominated for re-election. Twenty Delegates were appointed.

"THE RALEIGH CLIQUE."—A writer in the Raleigh Register states facts which should bring a blush to the cheeks of such demagogues of both parties as are in the habit of abusing "the Raleigh Clique—the Central influence." It is, that in the Convention two years ago the Wake Delegation was decidedly in favor of the nomination of Mr. Stanly for Governor, and did not vote for Governor Manly. They knew he did not desire the office, and therefore looked elsewhere for a candidate. When nominated, however, they heartily gave their assent. He says, moreover, that Gov. Manly was nominated by the votes of the extreme East and the extreme West. This time, if we may judge from appearances, he will be nominated by all sections.

A Southern Rights meeting was held in Gaston county on the 20th. Speeches were delivered and resolutions adopted, and 50 Delegates appointed to a District Convention at Charlotte.

UNION MEETINGS.—Great meetings in favor of the Union have been held in New York and Philadelphia, and a call is made for one in Baltimore.

The New York meeting was held in Castle Garden, and was attended by from six to ten thousand persons. Mayor Woodhull presided. A number of speeches were delivered; among them, one by Gen. Scott, whose presence was welcomed with loud cheers. He disclaimed all party considerations, and went for Union and compromise. All the speeches breathed the most devoted attachment to the Union, and all favored some compromise by which the subject may be amicably settled forever.

The speeches at the New York Meeting were highly satisfactory. Such for instance as the following extracts from the remarks of Jas. R. Whiting, a distinguished lawyer.

"It was part and parcel of our agreement in our original compact, and we are bound to stand by our oaths, that when a slave escaped, and when the owner proved his property, we should yield them up. We have not done so; and until we are just, we could not call upon them to be either generous or just. We have seen, in this city, men claiming and proving their property, and prove the laws of Maryland by a man who has seen these laws in operation. But he was ejected from Court, because he had not seen the identical book there produced, in their courts of justice. He would go as far as any man to relieve men from bondage, but he would not violate the principles of the Constitution, which enrolled in its original provisions, and made it the duty of the States, that they should give up slaves who might be found within their jurisdiction. If we expect justice, we must also do it, and carry out the law which had been passed, to permit owners to claim their property whenever they could prove it."

The people responded heartily to such sentiments.

The meeting in Philadelphia was confined, by its call, to the Locofoco party. No others were invited. 5000 persons are said to have been present. Its officers were a President, 104 Vice Presidents, and 20 Secretaries. Seven speeches were delivered, and both speeches and resolutions expressed strong sympathy with the South on the slavery question.

A large meeting in Loudoun county, Virginia, adopted a series of resolutions in favor of the Union, against the Wilmot Proviso, &c., and against the Nashville Convention.

Mr. John N. Dorr, has been removed from the office of Postmaster at Lumberton, and Dr. —— Barnes appointed.

Mr. White, Postmaster at Raleigh, has been nominated by the President to the Senate for re-appointment from the end of his late term, the 24th ult.

Mr. White, though a Democrat, is acceptable as Postmaster, to the citizens of Raleigh, generally, of both parties.

We regret to learn that the barn and stables of John G. Sutton, Esq., of Bladen county, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th ult., with about 2500 bushels of corn, all his fodder, three mules and two horses. Loss about $3000 Supposed to have been set on fire.

GEORGIA.—There have been two fights in the Legislature, all of the parties engaged being Locofocos.

To prevent the passage of a most unfair bill to Gerrymander the State, the Whig members left their seats, and left the House without a quorum. We do not admit the propriety of this course. It is revolutionary; and will lead to retaliation; so that, after a while, no act of legislation can be perfected about which there is a difference of opinion. Such is already the tendency of things, and a stop must be put to it, or a stop will be put to Representative Republican Government.

THE GRAB GAME.—In the Senate, a few days ago,

Mr. Shields presented a petition of citizens of Illinois, representing that, in their opinion, the right to life includes the right to a place to live; and in accordance with that opinion, they ask the passage of a law granting the freedom of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers not possessed of other lands; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Why take the trouble to go so far in search of the public lands? Would it not be better at once to demand of every man who has secured something by his labor, that he shall divide with him who has been too lazy to earn any thing for himself?

THE CHOLERA.—This disease is prevailing to some extent at Ward's Island, near New York. A vessel has arrived from Liverpool, which had 180 cases and twenty-six deaths on the passage.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania celebrated this day in a novel and most appropriate mode. The following resolutions were adopted in both Houses, and then the Senate, Governor, and Heads of Departments were introduced into the Hall of the House, the Clerk read "Washington's Farewell Address," and the Legislature adjourned till the next day:—

Whereas the members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania have seen with deep regret, in several sections of our happy and glorious Republic, indications of dissatisfaction with our fundamental organization, as embraced in our constitution, and an apparent disposition upon the part of some to effect a radical change; and whereas in these feelings of dissatisfaction toward that sacred instrument the People of Pennsylvania do not participate: therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Union is identified with all the glories of the past, all the blessings of the present, and all the hopes of the future; and that Pennsylvania, true to the Constitution and all its principles, will never waver in her fidelity to that noble charter.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing to the Governor of each of the States and Territories, and to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Would that such a spirit might animate not only Pennsylvania but all the States, not only on Washington's Birth-Day, but for all time.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—Whilst Gen Taylor was in Virginia, attending the laying of the Corner Stone of the Washington Monument, Mr. Clay was in Philadelphia, at a grand ball given to him on this anniversary. Both were received and treated with the utmost respect and attention.

A Dinner was given to Gen. Taylor in Virginia, and in reply to a complimentary toast he said, among other things,—

"Reference has been made to the pledges which I gave before my election, that, in case my countrymen should see fit to elevate me to the Chief Magistracy, I would be the President of the whole people of the United States, and not the President of a party. I here avow that I was sincere in my expressions of unwillingness to be made a candidate for the office; for which I believed, as I said, the experience and qualifications of one whose life had been spent, as mine had, almost exclusively in the active duties of the field and the camp, were unequal and insufficient. My countrymen saw fit to take me as I was, without any efforts of mine to induce them to do so; and, though I have been accused, in some quarters, with having violated in my Administration the pledge to which allusion has been made, I here avow that I was sincere in making it, and have been sincere, and I think I may claim to have been *successful*, in my efforts to redeem it, in all respects. I shall continue to act upon it in the discharge of my official duties; and in its spirit, as well as in obedience to my official oath, I shall, so far as I have the power, maintain the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and to the last extremity."

These remarks of the President were responded to by prolonged and enthusiastic applause, which, though not perhaps unanimous, was very general on the part of the company.

SECTIONAL VIOLENCE.—Letters from Washington speak of a change of tone in the speeches of Northern and Western members. They have commenced throwing back upon the South the bitter taunts which have been so common as proceeding from the less discreet among the Southern members. Of such a character especially have been the speeches of Messrs. Mann of Miss., Campbell of Ohio, Stevens of Penn., and Bissell of Illinois. The latter is said to have been particularly offensive, in matter and manner. Mr. Cass, too, assailed by some of his Locofoco brethren of the South, has given up in despair. He read the Southern Senators an earnest lecture against their ultraisms, which injured, instead of advancing their cause. He said, in closing his remarks,—

"Where all this is to end, I am not presumptuous enough to try to foretell. Hard thoughts are followed by hard words; and if these are not followed by hard blows, it will be owing more to the mercy of God than to the wisdom or moderation of man. I will merely remark in conclusion, that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Clemens] has alluded to a peaceable dissolution of the Union. He will pardon me for saying, that I hope no one will delude himself with any such expectation. If it does not bring disappointment, the history of the world has been written to no purpose. In political convulsions, like that which would attend the breaking up of this confederacy, the appeal from reason to force is as sure to follow as the night succeeds the day. May He who guided our fathers in times of peril, direct us in the paths of peace and safety!"

The Richmond Times says of Mr. Cass's speech,—

"The remarks of Gen. Cass seem to us to be indicative of a deplorable state of things in Congress. Availing himself of an allusion made to his opinions, by Mr. Clemens, in by no means a discourteous spirit, he comes forward to proclaim, in effect, the surrender of his purpose to stand up in the Senate for the integrity of the constitution. Although he sees plainly that the Union is in imminent danger, he recoils from a resolute effort to save it, and acknowledges himself borne down by political opposition.

"Whilst we cannot but regret to see a prominent Northern statesman, to whom a large portion of the Southern people were lately desirous to confide their best interests, thus failing us in the hour of need, it must be admitted that Southern men in Congress may derive a useful lesson from his defection. It is too much the fashion amongst those gentlemen to vie with each other in what are called strong Southern speeches. Argument and speculation are pushed to extremes that are wholly unnecessary to the firm maintenance of the position which the Southern States have generally assumed. Contingencies of the gravest character are contemplated, either with a levity which hazards the imputation of insincerity, or with an overheated excitement which can only beget irritation and retaliation. If Southern Senators and Representatives really desire to obtain justice to the South, *in the Union*, they should demean themselves with a becoming solemnity and reserve. The question of a dismemberment of this confederacy is one of mighty moment, and one which it would be well if no Hotspur in debate ever had an opportunity to discuss. We hold the opinion that the South is now called upon to take a united stand, once and forever, against all encroachments through the Federal Government upon the institution of slavery. But how can that stand be taken with any hope of its being effectual, if the contest in Congress, on the part of the South, is to consist *merely* in violent speeches, announcing widely different views, and exhibiting the want of any common principle of action?"

It was reported in Washington that Col. Jefferson Davis, Senator from Mississippi, had challenged Col. Bissell, member from Illinois, on account of the declaration of the latter, that at the time the 2d Indiana regiment gave way at the battle of Buena Vista, the Mississippi regiment was not within a mile and a half of the scene of action.

A correspondence has been published, which shows that no challenge passed. Col. Bissell reasserts the fact stated by him, that the Mississippi regiment was not at that part of the field; and that the enemy who had routed the Indiana regiment, was met and repulsed by the 2d Kentucky, 2d Illinois, and a portion of the 1st Illinois regiments. He had no intention to take from the Mississippi regiment any credit due to them for their gallant services in another part of the field.

And so the matter ends.

LARGE HOGS.—Four hogs of Thos. I. Faison, Esqs., Sampson county, were butchered on the 22d ult., weighing 720, 640, 391, 317, net. From the two largest 340 lbs. of lard were obtained.

The Norfolk and Sea Board Railroad has been laid 2½ miles out from Portsmouth towards the Roanoke, with heavy T rails.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the SENATE, on Monday the 25th, will be found on the preceding page.

On Tuesday, nothing of interest, most of the sitting being spent in Executive business, and the Senate adjourned at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Gen. John McNeill, of Boston, a distinguished officer of the war of 1812, who died suddenly at Washington on the 23d.

On Wednesday, Mr. Rusk spoke on Mr. Clay's Compromise resolutions.

On Thursday, Mr. Bell of Tenn. proposed another scheme of Compromise. It proposes to make a new slave State out of that part of Texas lying south of the 34th degree of North latitude; to purchase all of Texas lying north of the 42d degree; the part lying north of the 34th degree and west of the Rio Grande, to be formed into a territory, without any restriction as to slavery, and admitted into the Union when its population shall justify; that California be forthwith admitted into the Union; that all the territory between New Mexico and California, for the present continue one territory, without any restriction as to slavery; that hereafter the previous consent and direction of Congress shall be necessary to enable a territory to form a State constitution; and that such territories shall have the sole and exclusive power to decide all questions of internal policy.

Mr. Bell delivered a long speech in explanation and enforcement of his proposition.

Mr. Butler said he had been requested by his colleague Mr. Calhoun, to ask the Senate to allow him to have his views on Mr. Clay's resolutions read—he being present—on Monday next at 1 o'clock—his health being too feeble to permit him to speak.

Mr. Dickinson. No motion is required; the mere request is enough.

Mr. Butler. Very well, I am satisfied if such shall be considered the general understanding of the Senate.

Mr. Clay. I rise to express my hearty concurrence in the suggestion, and I hope that, without its being necessary to make any entry of the fact on the journals, it will be unanimously considered that the request of the eminent and distinguished Senator, whose absence from the Senate is cause of the most unfeigned regret, is at once accorded. It requires no entry on the journals.

Mr. King. I trust the simple suggestion will be considered as sufficient, and that no formal motion will be required to go on the journal. There can be no doubt the Senate will hear with great pleasure the views of the distinguished Senator, whether read by his colleague or delivered by himself. I hope the Senator will have the power to be present himself; but if not, then I am willing, as is no doubt the Senate, that some friend shall read his views for him, even if he is not present.

Mr. Clay. Undoubtedly.

Mr. Rusk concluded his speech.

On Friday nothing of interest.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, among the petitions presented by Mr. Giddings was one from John C. Woodworth and 44 other citizens of Pennsylvania, and Isaac Jeffers and other citizens of the same State and of Delaware, praying Congress, for reasons therein stated, to devise some plan for the immediate peaceful dissolution of the American Union.

Mr. G. moved that the petition be referred to a select committee, with instructions to make diligent inquiries and to report to this body—

1. Whether dissatisfaction with the present Union of these States exists among the people of any State?

2. The extent to which such dissatisfaction extends.

3. The causes from which such discontent has arisen.

4. The means by which satisfaction may be restored.

Mr. McClernand objected to the reception of the petition.

The question was then stated, "Shall the petition be received?" and being put it was decided in the negative by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Durkee, Goodenow, Giddings, Howe, Julian, Preston King, and Root—8.

Nays 162.

On Tuesday, nothing of interest, the House adjourning at 2 to attend Gen. McNeill's funeral.

On Wednesday, Mr. Doty, (Mr. Toombs yielding the floor for that purpose,) introduced a bill to admit California into the Union.

Mr. Toombs then spoke his hour on slavery. He was very able, and more self-possessed than has been his wont of late. He laid down the platform upon which the States entered into the confederated Union, and cited the pledges which were exacted by the Southern States, and complied with by the others, before the former would consent to be parties to the compact. The Northern States solemnly stipulated to let the institution of slavery in the Southern States alone. The stipulation was adhered to for twenty years; but since that time, step by step the North had been making aggressions upon the slavery of the South. The property of slavery in the South amounts to sixteen hundred millions of dollars, and the South numbered about eight millions of inhabitants.—Should the South then submit to have its property destroyed, and the rights of its people encroached upon and trampled under foot, because the North happened to outnumber the South in population? No, never. The South would stand by the guarantees of the Constitution, and never submit to ignominy and disgrace. The experiment was about to be made whether the Constitution would protect the rights of the minority. If the North should choose to march its troops down upon the South to coerce submission, then it would be with the South to determine whether they should ever march back again.

Colonel Baker made a very eloquent reply. He maintained that the North would stand by the compromises and safeguards of the Constitution. But while she was doing this, she could not be expected to legislate entirely for the interests of the people of the South. The North numbered twelve millions of people, and possessed property to the amount of forty-five hundred millions of dollars.

Mr. McLane followed with a Locofoco party speech.

On Thursday, Messrs. Conrad and Parker spoke on slavery.

On Friday, a number of private bills were voted on. Adjourned till Monday.

Mr Foote was sick after Monday of last week, and the Senate was consequently remarkably dull.

Mr. Benton availed himself, apparently, of Mr. F's absence, to make an argument to show that slavery had been abolished in Mexico, and could be re-established in the territory acquired by the U. States, only by a positive law. He read the laws and decrees of Mexico in the original, and translated each passage as he proceeded. No one replied to him.

That wretchedly fanatical print, the N. Y. Tribune, says,—

"Of the two evils, disunion, or Slavery Extension, we prefer the former; of the two perils, we consider the latter the more eminent. Whenever the alternative shall be presented—'Give to slavery all the territory South of 36° 30' or the Union shall be dissolved!' our answer shall be 'Perish the Union! Freedom and Justice forever!'

The N. Y. Globe replies,—

"We abhor the sentiments of the Tribune, that, rather than see slavery extended at all, it would prefer to see the Union perish. The consequence of such an act we cannot calculate—we dare not contemplate. War with its horrors and demoralizing results—the loss of national character—the increase of Executive power and of standing armies—anarchy, tyranny and despotism are in the perspective. It is a time for reflection, for moderation, for conciliation, and united energetic action, not to promote the interests of persons and factions, but to maintain the institutions and promote the glory of our common country."

LAW.—Decisions have been made in two cases involving immense amounts of money. First, in the Supreme Court of the United States, the long-pending case of Schultz for the Augusta (Geo.) Bridge, said to involve a million of dollars, has been decided against the claimant. And in New Orleans the case of Mrs Gen. Gaines, for several millions of dollars worth of property, has been decided against her. One Judge dissented.

There is an Abolition Convention in full blast at Faneuil Hall, Boston. One of the speakers declared, (and doubtless all of them felt,) in reference to the proposal to pass new laws for the recovery of fugitive slaves, that "he was determined to give such slaves welcome, and not become the jackall of Southern slaveholders."

On which the N. Y. Express remarks, that such unconstitutional avowals in old Faneuil Hall would have made John Hancock and John Adams blush in their day.

"To make contrasts more striking, (adds the Express,) these Free Soil gentry reproach the ultraism of such rattle heads as Foote and Clingman, and denounce them for leading to nullification and dissolution of the Union. But there is no nullification that these Southern gentry have yet proposed quite so bad as we have here, from the nullifiers of article 4th, section 3d, of the Federal Constitution."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 28.

The steamship Alabama has arrived from Chagres with 65 passengers, and $450,000 in gold dust. She brings San Francisco dates to the 14th of January.

Sacramento City had been inundated by an overflow of the River, which has swept off large numbers of cattle and an immense amount of other property. Great suffering was the consequence, and the loss is estimated by millions of dollars.

At the mines near Stockton the Chilians were attacked by the Americans, and several of them killed, and the rest taken prisoners, but they were soon released. Great excitement prevailed, and it was supposed the Chilians would be expelled the country.

Mrs. Fremont had recovered, and with her husband was about to depart for the United States.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE: Dr. Sir—I think it high time that some one should remind the proper authorities of the very important matter of felling the dead timber near the public highways, particularly in all this low country and pine region, where the timber is now rotten. As I was driving on the road yesterday, the wind high, I expected every moment the top of a dead pine would come upon my vehicle. It is very dangerous, and the overseers of roads have not done their duty towards man or beast in not cutting all such timber near and within reach of the roads. Very recently, myself and three other gentlemen riding on the public road leading to Fayetteville, came very near losing our lives, and what was worse, leaving four widows and orphans. It was a very narrow escape; but by leaping out of the buggy in which two of us were riding, and the horses taking fright, ran off, or the whole would have been crushed. I am certain neither of us will ever forget it. I have now discharged a duty I owed to myself and my fellow men, and leave it to the editors of the papers and the proper authorities and persons to look to it. All are concerned. Yours.

SUPREME COURT.

The following additional Decisions have been delivered:

By RUFFIN, C. J.—In State *v.* Creaseman, from Buncombe, directing the judgment to be affirmed. Also, in McRae *v.* Kellar, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in Den *ex dem.* Battle *v.* Speight, from Edgecomb, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harper *v.* Lassiter, from Greene, declaring the order dismissing the certiorari to be erroneous. Also, in Britt *v.* Patterson, from Greene, orders affirmed. Also, in Cannaday *v.* Roberts, in Equity from Granville, dismissing the bill with costs.

By NASH, J.—In Pass *v.* Lea, from Caswell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Veal *v.* Fluke, from Anson, affirming judgment. Also, in Swain *v.* Capehart, in Equity from Bertie, declaring the Trustee bound to convey to the infant Plaintiffs and dismissing the bill as to Mrs. Allen. Also, in Toole *v.* Darden, in Equity from Edgecomb, bill dismissed at Plaintiff's cost, but without prejudice. Also, in Royster *v.* Chandler, in Equity from Granville, dismissing the bill with costs.

By PEARSON, J.—In Herring *v.* Wilmington Rail Road Co., from Sampson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hassell *v.* Mizell, in Equity from Washington, affirming the decree. Also, in Alston *v.* Batchellor, in Equity from Halifax, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Clark *v.* Parham, in Equity from Granville, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Mooney *v.* Evans, in Equity from Cumberland, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Raiford *v.* Raiford, in Equity from Johnston, directing a reference to the Master.—*Raleigh Register.*

Maryland and the Union.—The Rockville Journal thus emphatically speaks for Montgomery county on this important question:

"*There is not in our county an individual*, so far as our knowledge extends, who does not scout the idea of disunion, and condemn the ultraism which has marked the course of the few factionists in Congress, from both North and South."

HOLMES UPON McKAY.

In the course of the debate in the House of Representatives, on the revenue bill, Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, hit off the former Representative of the Wilmington district in this State (Mr. McKay) to admiration. He said:—

He applauded the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs,] for the manner in which he had vindicated the reputation of the late chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means [Mr. McKay.] It was kind of him thus to defend an absent friend. Certainly, the late chairman had one conspicuous virtue—honesty of purpose, united with a certain keenness. But that gentleman had always appeared to him (Mr. H.) like an owl in a barn, where he could see clearly enough the rats and the mice which were depredating there; but the moment he was out in the full light of the sun he could discover nothing at all.

Hon. Jefferson Davis has been re-elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Mississippi, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Rousseau tells us that, to write a good love-letter, you ought to begin without knowing what you mean to say, and to finish without knowing what you have said.

"I wonder how they make lucifer matches," said a young lady to her husband with whom she was always quarreling. "The process is very simple—lonce made one," he answered. "How did you manage it?" "By leading *you* to church."

A shrewd old gentleman once said to his daughter, "Be sure, my dear, you never marry a poor man; but remember that the poorest man in the world is one that has money and nothing else."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 21.—Schrs. Thomas B. Smith from New York, Samuel Hyman from Middleton, N. C. 23.—Schrs. L. P. Smith from New York, James G. King from do., E. H. Nash from Georgetown, D. C. 24.—Schrs. S. C. Davis from New York, Albion from Deer Isle, Me. 25.—Brigs Morea from New York, David Duffell from do., Emblem from Boston, Julia Moulton from St. Thomas, Br. Brig Lord Gough from Barbadoes and St. Thomas; Schrs. H. Westcott from Philadelphia, E. S. Powell from N. York. 28.—Br. Brig Brothers from Newport, Wales.

Office F. & W. P. R. Co., Fayetteville,
March 4, 1850.

100 GOOD LABORERS can find employment on the Plank Road line, between Little River and Carthage, if application is made soon. F. COOPER,
9-2w Engineer.

Ashborough Herald copy.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. H. A. C. Walker, Mr. GEO. GWYER, formerly of New York city, to ELIZA M., daughter of the late John McIlhenny, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on the 19th ult., Mrs. ISABELLA McINTYRE, relict of the late Jas. McIntyre, in the 73d year of her age. She lived a consistent christian and died in peace with God and all the world.

At Locust Grove, on Little River, Feb'y 25, MARTHA K. WILLIAMS, consort of John C. Williams, aged 58. The sickness of Mrs. Williams has been protracted and painful. Her complaint, a chronic inflammation of the bowels, slow in its operation, gradually wasted her system, till, at length, death terminated the scene. Her loss will be severely felt by her afflicted husband, by an interesting circle of children, whom she was permitted to live to educate, and by a neighborhood where she was well known and esteemed. She was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, and was deeply interested in the subject of Religion. Though, during much of her sickness, her mind was beclouded, yet previous to death, her views become bright, and she gave good evidence that she died in good hope in her Saviour, and of happy resurrection to eternal life. Her example and her counsels will long be remembered by her children and friends.—[*Com.*

At the residence of Absalom Davis, Jr., in Robeson county, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, of Brunswick, in his 21st year. He died of fever, after an illness of nine days. The arrival of his remains, at the residence of his widowed mother, will be to her the announcement of his demise. Deeply as is his untimely death regretted,

We'll wipe our weeping eyes,
We'll bid our hearts be still,
Nor raise a murm'ring thought against
Our Heavenly Father's Will. [*Com.*

☞ Wilmington Chronicle will please copy.

Near Huntsville, Surry county, on the 9th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN PURYEAR, wife of Col. Richard C Puryear, and sister of Hon. T. L. Clingman. She was near the close of her 34th year.

In Robeson county, on the 21st ult., of typhoid fever, Major IRVIN GRIMSLEY, aged 70 years.

In Wilmington, on the 27th ultimo, the Rev. THEOPHILUS HUGGINS, in the 40th year of his age, a native of Marion District, S. C., but for several years a resident of Wilmington.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 5.

Brandy, p'ch.	75	a 85	Lard,	6¼ a	7½
Ditto, apple,	50	a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a	
Beeswax,	18	a	Lead, bar,	6½ a	7
Bacon,	6	a 6½	Molasses,	25 a	30
Bagging,	15	a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a	
Cotton,	11¼	a 12½	Oats,	40 a	42½
Corn,	65	a 70	Oil, Linseed,	65 a	70
Coffee,	16	a 17½	Powder,	5 00 a	6 00
Cheese,	9	a 11	Shot,	1¾ a	2
Copperas,	2½	a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a	9
Candles, F. F.	15	a	Do. loaf,	11 a	12½
Flour,	4	a 4¾	Salt, sack,	1 50 a	
Feathers,	28	a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a	50
Flaxseed,	1 10	a 1 25	Shingles,	2 a	2½
Hides, green,	3	a 4½	Tallow,	10 a	
Ditto, dry,	6	a 10	Wheat,	75 a	80
Iron, Swedes,	5	a 6	Whiskey,	35 a	36
Do. English,	3½	a 4	Wool,	11 a	12½
Indigo,	1	a 1½	White Lead,	2 a	2½
Lime,	1 75	a 2 00			

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—Business dull, and no change to notice in produce or merchandise. Principal sales of Cotton 12 to 12½. Corn 70; scarce. Oats 40 to 42½. Flour 4 to 4¾.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7 to 7½; market well supplied. Corn 50 to 52½. Fayetteville Flour 4 75 to 5 25; stock large. Lard dull at 7 cts. Lumber—Flooring Boards $10, Scantling $5. Timber, prime Mill, 6 00 to 7 00, ordinary 4 25 to 5 75, inferior 3 00 to 4 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 85, Hard 1 10. Spirits 25½. Tar 1 12½ to 1 15.

At Cheraw, Cotton 9¾ to 11½, a decline of ¾ to 1 cent. Corn scarce and in demand.

At Charleston, Cotton quiet, prices almost nominal, 11½ to 12½, a fall of about ¾.

At New York, Cotton has declined about ½ a cent since the Steamer arrived, and is dull. Middling fair Uplands 12½ Coffee 12½ to 14½.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,493,972, against 1,753,341 last year. Decrease 259,369.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for S W Tillinghast & Co, T J Johnson & Co, Ray & Pearce, H Erambert, S Boon, B Rose & Son, J H & J Martine, H L Myrover & Co, D & W McLaurin, M N Leary, S T Hawley & Son, S J Hinsdale, E J Hale, D McNeill, J Sundy, H Branson & Son, Capt J A Bradford, Rockfish Co, Cook & Powell, James Kyle, C Benbow, J E Bryan, of this place, and for J T Pope & Co, J Hartman, Dr. G. Bodenheimer, J Ewing, J Hawley, C F Sussdoff, J Faun, A L Stith, of the interior.

March 1.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for J G & T B Lash, S W & B N Naylor, Hall & Hall, C A McMillan, Grimsley, Liles & Co, J T Pope & Co, T Harrington, H Erambert, S Moylan Fox, Mrs A Chambers, R D Dickson, J W Hooker & Co, T S Lutterloh, J D Starr, J M Waddill, A S Brown, H & E J Lilly, Mrs E Walton, Randolph Manf Co, J & T Waddill, Seliman & Butner, B G Worth.

March 1.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for J M Williams, J D Starr, Jenkins & Roberts, F Fries, J F Chambers, Worth & Saunders, J M Bandon, J C Thompson, J G Matthews, N Clark, J H & J Martine, Murchison, Reid & Co, D & W McLaurin, J J Gilchrist, Lash & Brother, H L Myrover & Co, W S Latta, M L & R J Holmes, Tyson & Person, Wooten & Elliott, Rankin & McLean, J H Thompson.

MR. HALE: The Merchants' Co. Steamer Rowan, Capt. A. P. Hurt, left her wharf at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday last, with the Ready Money in tow, ran up the Cape Fear 13 miles, received 250 bbls. Rosin on board, and returned to her wharf at 4½ P. M. same day, making the run and taking in her cargo in 6¼ hours. Respectfully,
JNO. WADDILL, Jr., Agent.
March 4, 1850.

DESPATCH LINE for WILMINGTON.

FOR the acc

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high check bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs, quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.

Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conneetieut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $300,000. The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

INDEPENDENT AGENT.

ALL goods consigned to me (for shipment) will be forwarded by first vessel or steamer, without regard to *lines*, at as small commission as any house in the place. All orders promptly attended to. WILLIAM BRANSON.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 8, 1849. 97-3m

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 23, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Bank of Fayetteville,

15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, among which are,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Muslin-de-Laines,
Tarlton Plaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Turk Satin,
Brocade Silks, some splendid,
6-4 black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Muslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English & Domestic.
200 " 4-4 Gingham.
Best anker and eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shoes.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.

November 12, 1849. 93-tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

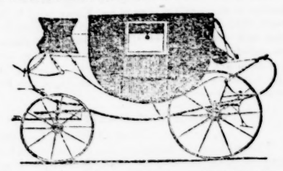
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

NOW'S YOUR TIME.

WE want TWENTY NEGROES for a Southern Plantation. Liberal prices in *Cash* will be paid, if offered soon.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

New Goods and New Store.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and has an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and New York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.
Also, 500 sacks SALT, 300 bushels Alum Salt.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Dec. 3, 1849. 96Y

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

November 26, 1849. 95-tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 23, 1849. 91tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BAGS Rio and Java Coffee,
30 whole, half and quarter boxes Fresh Raisins,
20 packages Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugars,
6 kits Extra No. 1 Pickled Salmon.

ALSO,

A general assortment of China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, which makes our stock complete.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1700tf

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Sinuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey. Surplus over $800,000.

Wilmington, N. C.

Cash advances made on consignments to me, or to my correspondents in New York. [91-y

A good Cart and Dray Horse for Sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 14, 1850. 2tf

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has at his Nurseries one mile from Greensborough, N. C., in sight of the Salisbury road, a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, of most choice kinds of Summer, Fall, and Winter Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. Prices at the Nurseries,

Apples,	per hundred,	$10 00
Peaches,	"	12 50
Apricots,	"	25 00
Plums,	"	25 00
Nectarines,	"	15 00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post paid, Greensborough, will meet with prompt attention.

THOS H. FENTRESS.

☞ Orders left with the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, will be forwarded.

Nov. 12, 1849. 94-4m

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NEW FIRM, AND NEW GOODS.

AREY & SHEMWELL

HAVING associated themselves together in the mercantile business, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. H. Leete, north-west corner of Market Square, Green Street, and have received and opened their stock of WINTER GOODS, embracing almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line, including

Sugar and Coffee, Indigo and Madder, Pepper, Spice, Spanish Brown, Starch, Saleratus, Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs, Saltpetre, Copperas, Alum, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c.; Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, &c., &c., &c.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their goods, as they are determined to *Sell low for Cash.*

November 17, 1849. 94-Y

NEW GOODS!

Cheap for Cash.

Hats and Caps! Boots and Shoes!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

Transportation on the Cape Fear.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THIS long-established and favorably-known Company hereby inform the Shipping public, that the Steamers and Lighters belonging to said Company are in good repair and condition for carrying Freight, with efficient Captains, Engineers, Pilots, &c., and as heretofore will carry Freight up and down the River from this place to Wilmington on as favorable terms as any Line on the River. Thankful to our former patrons, we solicit a continuance; and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

N. B. Shippers should be careful, in sending Goods intended for this Line, to have their Packages marked, Bills Lading filled up, and communications addressed, to the "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Company at Wilmington," (and, if intended for the Company at this place,) Fayetteville. By attending to the above directions, the Company will take charge of the Goods as soon as they are landed in Wilmington and bring them up with as little delay as possible.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

NEW BOOKS.

Headley's Sacred Scenes and Characters.
Melville's Redburn.
Minifie's Mechanical Drawing Book.
Churchill on Infants and Children.
Cyclopedia of Medicine.
Anthon's English-Latin Lexicon.
Kuhner's Elementary Greek Grammar.
Davies' University Arithmetic, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by

Jan'y 7, 1850. E. J. HALE.

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

LOST! LOST!!

THE Subscriber has lost his POCKET BOOK containing about six hundred dollars in cash, mostly on the South Carolina Banks, and the following, Notes, Judgments, Receipts, &c.

I will give a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the Pocket Book and contents. I also hereby notify the obligors in said Notes, Judgments, and Receipts, &c. &c., not to pay the debts herein described to any other person than myself or my lawful agent; and the public and all persons are forbidden to trade for the money or papers. The first place that I recollect having my Pocket Book, was at the bridge on Bear Creek, at Mechanic's Hill, about two hours by sun on Saturday evening last. *To-wit:*

One Note on Aaron, William and Aaron Tyson, for	$1264 60
One ditto on Alfred Brower,	40 00
One ditto on Donald Short,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	100 00
One ditto on Jesse L. Bryant,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	75 00
One ditto on Jacob Stutts & Henry Stutts,	300 00
One ditto on James Shields,	350 00
One ditto on I. M. Sowell, Jesse G. Sowell, and Jesse Muse,	75 00
One ditto on Donald Street and Duncan Murchison,	250 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	32 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	10 00
One ditto on Dempsy Sowell,	40 00
One ditto on Malcom D. McNeill and Alex'r Kelly,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	36 50
One ditto on M. D. McNeill and Bradley Brady,	25 00
One ditto on Noah Brewer and Wm. Stutts,	10 60
One ditto on John McNeill,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	5 00
One ditto on Jesse Spivy, E. McIntosh, and one McDonald,	300 00
One ditto on Augus Martin, John M. Black, and John M. Curry,	150 00
One ditto on Matthew Davis,	144 00
One ditto on Adams Brewer,	244 00
One ditto on Joseph Thompson,	40 80
One ditto on Abram Stutts,	10 00
One ditto on Andrew York,	100 00
One ditto on Martin Turner,	60 00
One ditto on William Stewart,	150 00
One ditto on William and Enoch Stewart,	50 00
One ditto on William, Enoch, and John Stewart,	75 00
One ditto on William Davis, Philip Wilson, and Hugh Mathis,	60 00
Judgments against A. A. F. Sowell, to the amount of	45 00
One ditto on Levi Right and John Dunlap,	60 00
One ditto on Samuel C. Bruce,	50 00
One Note on William Dannelly and Michael Cockman,	75 00
One ditto on James Hillard and Joel Hillard,	50 00
One ditto on Jesse Wombie,	75 00
One ditto on Lewis Maness and George M. Hunsucker,	10 00
One ditto on John Dunlap,	10 00
One ditto on Duncan McIntosh,	270 00
One ditto on William J. McIntosh,	20 00
One ditto on W. M. McIntosh,	2 00
One Receipt on Alfred Brower, for about	1060 09

Several Constables' Receipts for papers put in their hands for collection, and many other valuable papers not now recollected.

Not at this time recollecting the precise dates of the Notes, Judgments, &c. &c., I have not attempted to state them.

Any person finding and delivering my Pocket Book, will be additionally rewarded, if required.

JOHN R. RITTER.

Jan. 5, 1850. 1tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. PONDS

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 34tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note, payable to John Rachels, for $205, given 2d Jan'y, 1850, one day after date, as the consideration for which it was given has not been fulfilled. There is a credit of Eighty Dollars on said Note.

DANIEL McNEILL.

Richmond Co., Feb. 1, 1850. 5-tf

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles: it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, flinting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs Asthma, Spitting of Blood Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult Breathing, Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has been a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant,

WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester county:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, 8 years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars or cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength in health, but has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUFLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Co-ivenes, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all wreckness and invalidism from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the cause which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. The close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when natural is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin influenced by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, uses cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Town